The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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The surrender of Santiago and the occupation by the American forces have opened a way for the distribution of Cuban relief and Red Cross supplies which has hitherto been impossible, says *The Sun*, New York. The Red Cross authorities will ship goods to Santiago immediately, and it is hoped by them that the work of relief can now go on without interruption. Hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers, to say nothing of the thousands of starving refugees, are in urgent need of prompt succor. John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, has received a letter from his wife, who is engaged in Red Cross work with Clara Barton in Santiago, describing the conditions prevailing among the sick and wounded of Gen. Shafter's army. Mrs. Porter says that if it had not been for the Red Cross hundreds of refugees, chiefly women and children, would have died from starvation.

Clara Barton telegraphs from Playa del Este, July 16, as follows: "Santiago surrendered. Came from the front yesterday in pouring rain. Fever is suspected there. Siboney burned. Four army surgeons of the St. Paul are with us, there being no other provisions for them. We are feeding refugees at Siboney, many thousands at Furmizai by rail; Elwell feeding 5,000 at Caney by army wagons and 20,000 by pack mules, fifteen miles travel. Commander McCalla of the *Marblehead* called yesterday for 100,000 rations, food, medicine and clothing for the refugees in the woods and country surrounding Guantanamo. Nothing known of boats or aid of any kind from any other source. *State of Texas* has fed all the wounded at the front, and is helping them home. Members of the National Red Cross in perfect health; thoroughly organized.—Clara Barton."

Not only in Cuba, but at the Philippines, and even in the army camps at home is the Red Cross needed, and the money thus far contributed by generous Americans does not yet begin to be adequate to the growing needs. Rev. Dwight L. Moody writes to THE VOICE that there are over 800 cases of sickness at Chickamauga alone.

A correspondent writing to *The Sun*, New York, July 14, points out the imperative need of a Red Cross relief expedition for Manila, and explains several important matters as follows: "Permit me to call attention to the need of a Red Cross at Manila. We shall soon have 15,000 or 20,000 men there, with probably many more in the near future, and who is to care for them in the time of trouble which is sure to come?

"The necessity for such assistance to the army medical authorities as private enterprise alone can give was proved in our late Civil War, for it was only when the Sanitary Commission got into good working order that the sick and wounded received proper care and attention. The government has all it can do to maintain an army in fighting condition, and sick and wounded delay and impede its movements and strength. The acknowledgment of these facts and the breakdowns which have ever occurred in medical departments of all armies made the governments of the civilized world gladly indorse the Geneva Convention.

"In the Franco-German war the Red Cross was the right hand of the army medical service; the surgeons admitted it, and gladly welcomed the aid they themselves could not furnish. In the Turco-Russian war it was the same; the sick and wounded were almost dependent for life and hope on the aid the Red Cross brought; and now even at our very doors at Santiago the same is true of the brave men who face the smokeless Mausers. Your columns tell the story of wounded men lying two days without shelter on damp earth within gunshot of headquarters, the Red Cross not having yet arrived. No one is to blame for this, for our surgeons do their duty. It is the system, the weakness of the organization, the very thing which all acknowledge as inevitable, and which the civilized world has created the Red Cross to prevent and ameliorate.

"The Red Cross can work, and does work, with but one object in view—to aid and assist the sick and wounded. All its energy and strength is expended for that object alone, and the people of the United States owe it to the men who carry its flag to provide it with the means, that when they suffer they shall have at least care and attention. In the Philippines there is sure to be trouble, for complications are arising. When we have finished with the Spaniards there may be a necessity for a forceful settlement with the insurgents. There will be sick and wounded among our men, perhaps many, and who will care for them?

"See what efforts are being made properly to care for the 1,200 wounded at Santiago; how it tests the resources of both the army and the Red Cross to give them all the attention they need. Even at Camp Thomas, within a few hours' ride of all the boundless wealth and resources of the nation, it needed private enterprise to provide proper hospitals for the few sick.

"If a wave of bullets or epidemic mows our men down in the Philippines, who will care for them? Manila is thirty or forty days' sail from America. There are no Americans there except Dewey's and Merritt's men, and the surgeons of the regiments and ships; and, as usual in all wars, they will be overwhelmed in the first outbreak of trouble. There are no women to lend helpful hands; no doctors who can respond in a few hours; no great cities or towns with stores of necessities and comforts for the sick and wounded within reach.

"In California, the papers say, an ambulance corps has been organized for Manila. Eight nurses and doctors in all will be sent and supported. This is but a beginning, and the great American public should at once see that this small body be but the advance guard of a properly-equipped company.

"There should be hospital tents for at least 500 men; ambulance wagons, at least 8 to 10 in number; medical stores of all kinds, canned meats and fruits. Surgeons, aids, and nurses should be sent sufficient in number to care for the 500 in addition to those from California."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

THE Navy Department, on July 13, made public the following despatch from Admiral Dewey:

"Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subig bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by German man-of-war *Irene*. On July 7 the *Raleigh* and *Concord* went there. They took the island and about 1,300 men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The *Irene* retired from the bay on their arrival. I shall send the *Boston* to Cape Engano about July 16 to the second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Guahan. No transport vessels available.

"DEWEY."

The impression given by this despatch of German interference was deepened by a British correspondent at Hongkong, and his despatches were duly branded as fabrications by German newspapers. The temper of a large proportion of our newspapers regarding the Subig incident is represented by the following editorial from the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Admiral Dewey's report confirms the very serious announcement that the German cruiser *Irene* interfered with military operations in Subig bay. These operations were those of the insurgents, and the *Irene* retired on the appearance of the *Raleigh* and *Concord*; but German interference with the insurgents will have a most unfortunate effect on public feeling in this country. The insurgents are armed by Admiral Dewey. Their commander, General Aguinaldo, reached Manila bay on an American vessel. Their base of operations at Cavite is under the guns of the American fleet. While not using the flag of the United States or under the command of its officers, the insurgents are irregular auxiliaries whose character and standing have tacitly but none the less clearly been recognized by this country.

"If the *Irene* actually prevented the attack on Grand Island in Subig bay, her commander took a step whose formal disavowal will be indispensable at Berlin if serious complications are not to ensue. The action of the German commander, who could have taken no such step except under orders from Berlin, looks extremely like a deliberate desire and purpose to provoke a collision with the insurgents which would offer an occasion for the armed action of Germany. It is to be hoped that all that happened was that the insurgents assumed that the *Irene* would interfere from her position, but that no overt action took place. The plea of 'humanity' is nonsense. War is in progress in the Philippines, and if the war is not being properly conducted Washington and not Subig bay is the proper field for German remonstrance.

"Neither the Government nor the people of this country desires any row with Germany. At no point do our real interests conflict, and at none can Germany wisely place itself in the path of the United States. But it would be idle to avoid seeing and saying that German policy at Manilla has bred bitter irritation in this country and rendered the policy and position of our Government very difficult.

"The plain people of this country are coming to feel that there is nothing to be done but to serve emphatic notice on all concerned that the United States will boss its own job at Manila. The Administration, which has to consider much and look before and after, is undoubtedly anxious to put the best possible interpretation on all German acts and utterances. This is wise. No one wishes to seek offense.

"But if the German Kaiser really wants to put the Government at Washington in a position where neither concession nor compromise is possible and where no interests can be considered in the Philippines but our own, he is taking just the steps to bring this about. Week by week national feeling is mounting. If no German vessels had gone near Manila the proposition of a German coaling-station on some one of 1,500 islands we do not want and can not use would have struck no one as objectionable. The German fleet has changed that. Now that the *Irene* has actually interfered at Grand Island there will be another change.

"This is the most accommodating country on earth when it is fairly treated; but we take no crowding, and any signs in that direction put us in the middle of the road, and the road generally proves only broad enough for one."

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST have been kept informed regarding the attitude of official and unofficial Germany toward the war, through translations in our foreign department, and the conservative position of the German-American press has been shown by translations in this department. A large number of American papers have discounted the persistent reports of threatened German interference in the Philippines since the battle of Manila, on the strength of the allegations, by German and German-American papers, that the stories of German discourtesy toward Admiral Dewey, of German sympathy with Spaniards, of dickering with insurgent commanders, of alliances to supervise the terms of settlement at the end of the war, of occupation of an outlying island by cession from Spain under date of April 23, etc., were British misrepresentations made for diplomatic purposes. Several weeks ago our State Department issued a statement expressive of satisfaction with Germany's official assurances of neutrality, and on the Fourth of July Ambassador White made a speech in Berlin calculated to allay misunderstandings. But the newspapers of this country, in many instances, continued to express suspicion regarding the naval demonstration by German ships in the Philippines, and the Subig incident has added very considerably to the amount of criticism.

Newspaper despatches state that the German fleet in Asiatic waters consists of two battle-ships and six cruisers of different classes, under command of Vice-Admiral von Diederichs and Rear-Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia. Admiral Dewey's report

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from Manila on June 12 said: "The German commander-in-chief arrived to-day. Three German, two British, one French, and one Japanese men-of-war now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected." The German ships, according to the German press [see THE LITERARY DIGEST last week] were present to defend Germany's interests, not against America, but against the possible proceedings of a republic formed by the Philippine natives.

The best available figures regarding the comparative trade interests of Germany and other nations in the Philippines we take from a British foreign office report for the year 1896, published last month by the United States Bureau of Foreign Commerce, as follows:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	$2,467,090	$7,467,500
Germany	744,928	223,700
France	1,794,900	1,987,900
Belgium	272,240	45,660
United States	162,446	4,982,857
China	103,680	13,770
Japan (1897)	98,782	1,387,909

Since Admiral Dewey's victory of May 1, he has maintained that he could take the city of Manila at any time. The first of three military expeditions despatched by the United States to reinforce him, convoyed by the cruiser *Charleston*, reached Manila on June 30, and the garrison at Cavite has been occupied. General Wesley Merritt, appointed military governor by the United States, has passed Honolulu on his way thither; a fourth expedition is to sail from San Francisco this month, and the United States forces of occupation will eventually aggregate over 20,000 men. The walled city is at this writing still in possession of the Spanish governor-general. The insurgents under General Aguinaldo have conquered the surrounding territory and taken several thousand prisoners, whom, according to Admiral Dewey's reports, they treat humanely. General Aguinaldo issued a proclamation of independence for the Philippines under protection of the United States, and on July 1 proclaimed himself president.

No European Dictation.—"We may not care particularly about taking the Philippines, but we can assure our European friends that we are not going to be dictated to as to the manner in which we shall dispose of them or any part of them. Expansion is a new idea with us. The defense of our rights is an old habit. Europe might have submitted till this day to the exactions of the Barbary pirates if Jefferson had not sent the American navy to break up their nests. There are broken and dying nations and some not so badly off that still submit to be cheated of their rights at the behest of this or that European power or of two of them together. Russia was checked at San Stefano. Turkey won the plains of Thessaly, but was forbidden to go to Athens. Japan submitted to European dictation in making her treaty with China. We are not in that category, and acknowledge no overlord to tell us how far we may profit by the excellence of our gunnery and the valor of our troops.

"If all the powers of Europe should protest against our occupation of the Philippines on the ground that it would imperil their interests and threaten their peace and safety we should turn a most attentive ear to their plea. As such a representation would not be made on grounds purely imaginary we should easily be fair-minded enough to see in what degree our presence in the Eastern world would embarrass our European friends, and nothing is more probable than that we should magnanimously relinquish projects that threatened the peace of the world. But when these protests against our intrusion upon grounds where the powers are busily loading themselves with loot come as the thin cloak of perfectly selfish, lawless, and unscrupulous designs we know how to reply. Great powers that proposed to take advantage of our conquest of the Philippines to help themselves to firm footings that they haven't had the hardihood to take from helpless Spain must have had a singularly incorrect idea of our disposition and our ability to guard our own.

"We repeat, that the American people are not yet of one mind about the Philippines. They are not keen to become a party to the political complications of the far East. These are matters they will determine for themselves, however, within their own right and without any encroachment upon the just rights of others. But should any power attempt to define those rights or to limit their exercise, then, indeed, we should become one in mind—and in action."—*The Times, New York.*

"More Pipe Stories Regarding Germany and the Philippines."—"There is room for an infinite variety of speculation concerning Germany's intentions in the Philippines; but probably if the truth were known the Kaiser's Government has no fixed plans.

"In the first place, it ought to be remembered that the Philippines have not been occupied yet. Altho the Spanish fleet has been destroyed, and the city of Manila is at Dewey's mercy, the Philippines are still Spanish territory and are governed by a Spanish government. The United States have developed no Eastern policy as yet, and Germany could not very well be hostile to something that does not exist. Even Mr. McKinley himself, according to statements made by his closest friends, is in doubt as to what we should do with the Philippines at the close of the war. Only one thing seems certain. That is, that we shall have to deal with the powers when the settlement is made. This does not mean that they will be permitted to dictate to the Government of the United States, but it is ridiculous to maintain that the United States would not accord respectful attention to any reasonable suggestions that might be made by Europe.

"The Monroe doctrine does not apply to the universe. On the Western continent we insist that Europe shall play the game according to our rules. It would be presumptuous for us to declare that because our influence has accidentally been extended to Asia the game in the Eastern hemisphere must be played according to our rules, too. There are times when the other fellow is entitled to have something to say."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

International Plot.—"Germany has been selected by the English cablegram and rumor makers as the leader in this international plot against the United States. For weeks past the tenor of despatches (*via* Hongkong, an English possession) has indicated that the Germans are collecting a large fleet at Manila, that the German admiral is in constant communication with the Spanish governor-general Augusti, that Germany has a secret treaty with Spain whereby she is to be given a slice of the Philippines, and America thus cheated out of the results of Dewey's victory.

"There are also despatches announcing the shipment of ammunition from Germany to Spain, and rumors that the Emperor Wilhelm has intimated to the Washington Government that an American fleet must not cross the Atlantic, etc.

"Of course, there is just the merest foundation for such rumors in the tone of the German press, and the general sympathy of European governments with their neighbor, Spain, as the weaker dog in the fight. But the purpose of the Anglo-American alliance propaganda to prejudice America against Germany is so decidedly apparent that we wonder it should deceive so many. Already one hears American expressions in favor of 'giving Germany the next lesson,' and there are cartoons with Uncle Sam holding the Emperor Wilhelm across his knee and administering a sound spanking to that egregious young man. The Anglo-American alliance people are getting in their work."—*The Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.*

If William Wants a Test.—"Germany has 31 armored ships, while the United States has 33, the Germans being armed with 422 guns, while the Americans have 631. We have 33 unarmored cruisers to their 32, ours having 551 guns to their 460. Only in torpedo-boats do they excel us, in the ratio of 10 to 1, but there need be no fear on that score, after the recent practical demonstrations that a torpedo-boat is no match for the most insignificant cruiser whose guns are well served. As a general indication of strength, take the total number of guns in the navies. The Germans have 1,232, the Americans, 1,640.

"For an indication of the quality of the ships, compare our armored cruiser *Brooklyn* with the *Fuerst Bismarck*. Both have about the same length and beam, but the Bismarck is 1,200 tons heavier, tho it has 4,700 less horse-power. Consequently, the *Brooklyn* is swifter, making 21.9 knots to the *Bismarck's* 19. The armaments of the two are probably about equal. But the *Brooklyn* has a coal capacity of 1,750 tons, to the *Bismarck's* 1,000. That last item, with the speed, settles the question of superiority in favor of the United States ship.

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"If William wants to test his navy, let him do it."—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

German-American Loyalty.—"Whatever may be the sentiment of the German Emperor and his people, there is no question as to where the German residents of this country stand in the struggle now being waged between the United States and Spain. There are within the limits of Uncle Sam's domains no people who are more loyal to the country of their adoption than the class which claims the land of Frederick and Bismarck as the place of its origin, and on more than one occasion they have demonstrated the truth of this assertion in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Government and creditable to themselves. Notwithstanding the fact that they responded to the call of the President for troops in a prompt and energetic manner, and that hundreds of them are now at the front remembering the *Maine* and fighting for the liberty of a down-trodden people, they propose to give a still further exhibition of their patriotism by presenting the Federal authorities with a gunboat. The Indianapolis Brewery Workmen's Association, at the suggestion of Albert Lieber, has issued a call to the Germans of the United States for contributions to the building of such a craft, the presentation to be accompanied with the request that it be named the *Teutonic*. The matter is to be vigorously pushed, and the projectors have no doubt that the response will be prompt and liberal."—*The Journal, Peoria, Ill.*

Act of War Against Spain.—"The reported intention of Germany to seize one of the Philippine Islands for a coaling-station need not produce any disturbance on this side of the water. Such seizure would be an act of war against Spain, not against the United States, provided the island were not occupied by us at the time. The Philippine Islands are some 2,000 in number. We occupy a very small space on one of them, and it is not certain that we shall continue to hold that. Everything depends on the conditions of the treaty of peace, when it comes. It might be construed as the sign of an unfriendly spirit if Germany should seize one of the 2,000 islands while we are making up our mind whether we want any more territory in that quarter of the globe than we now occupy, but in the eye of international law it would not be an act of hostility toward us. It would be distinctly so toward Spain, however, unless the latter had previously ceded the island to Germany. Without such cession it would make Germany an ally or a cooperator with the United States in war against Spain. It may be added that we have no interest to prevent Germany from acquiring a coaling-station in the Philippines."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Resentment of a Despot's Arrogance.—"Whatever cause or interest the German Government may imagine it has in the Philippines has been practically wiped out by the bitterness of the German press and the arrogance of the German Government. The bluster of the gunboats and the talk of about landing marines regardless of American interests and desires have been as effectual in annulling German interests, so called, as if the matter had been already formally disposed of. To drop into the vernacular, the German Government is barking up the wrong tree. A course more in accordance with a decent regard for a friendly nation would have done what all the power of Germany can not effect.

"But what was to be expected? A man who claps editors in jail because they criticize his policy, and who has been informed by the toadies about him that he is a divine person, can not but make mistakes when dealing with a free people. The whole matter comes to this: that if Germany persists in the arrogance which has thus far marked her course, she will walk out of the Philippines with an empty satchel and a sore heart.

"Americans resent any kind of arrogance, but when it is displayed by a despot whose lunatic reign has excited the contempt and indignation of all who believe in human liberty, the feeling goes deeper and rankles more keenly. No doubt the hand of destiny is in it. Who knows but the imperial war-god of Germany may cause to be fired the shot that will be the signal of a conflict, the result of which may be indirectly to redeem all Europe from the fraudulent government of kings and emperors?"—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

Chicago without Newspapers.—Not one of the regular English newspapers of Chicago was published during the first five days of July. What little news the people of the city were able to obtain came from papers published in other cities, from papers printed in Chicago in foreign languages, and from papers of mushroom growth, with no regular news service. This unique situation grew out of an unsuccessful strike of about sixty stereotypers, who wanted higher wages. The failure of the strike was due to the influx of non-union stereotypers from other cities, and, still more, to the attitude of the Chicago Typographical Union. The Typographical Union decided that the strikers had gone beyond the proper limit in forcing a strike without giving the publishers the notice of sixty days called for in the contract. The support of the union withdrawn, the strike collapsed. The publishers stated their side of the case in the issues of Wednesday, July 6, from which it appears that to free each publisher from the fear that a strike might cause him great harm, all had subscribed to an agreement containing the following important clause:

"4. That in the event of a strike in any of the departments of one or more of the Chicago daily newspaper offices the mechanical resources of all our offices shall be pooled to the extent and with the purpose that no newspaper shall be published unless and until all the newspapers can be promptly published on the same day."

A remarkable feature of the incident was the amused unconcern with which the general public regarded Chicago's news famine. *The Standard-Union*, Brooklyn, says:

"Most immediate and imperative is the general indifference, almost utter carelessness, with which not only the interests most affected but the general public regarded the incident. That the daily newspapers of the second greatest city of the country, and serving an area and population far greater than any other, could be struck suddenly dumb for four days without a word of comment or indignant protest from press and public, is most remarkable as well as significant. That *inter arma leges silent* the Latin reader observed long ago, but, so it seems, are many other things. Where is the boasted power of the press, of which the strident voice, neither still nor small, has told us so much and so often? Apparently, the sun can rise and set, the tides ebb and flow, not only without the Chicago newspapers, but without protest from their esteemed contemporaries."

SIEGE AND CAPITULATION OF SANTIAGO.

THE siege of Santiago, the first important campaign of the war in Cuba, was undertaken because of the unexpected choice of the harbor by Admiral Cervera as a place of refuge for his fleet. The siege, for historical purposes, divides itself into five parts: first, the occupation of the bay of Guantanamo by Admiral Sampson's marines; second, the despatch of the first military expedition to Cuba from Port Tampa, Fla., and the landing of the expedition at Baiquiri on the Cuban coast between Santiago and Guantanamo; third, the advance on the city of Santiago, including the battles of La Guasimas (Quasina), San Juan, and El Caney; fourth, the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet in its attempt to escape from the harbor; fifth, the surrender of the city and military province of Santiago.

It was on May 19, two months ago, that Admiral Cervera entered the harbor of Santiago, and so made the investment of the city necessary. The first fighting on land occurred on June 10, when about six hundred marines were sent from the fleet to establish a camp, secure a safe harbor for our ships and a base of operations. The Spaniards attacked the camp by night, and there were three days of skirmishing before undisputed possession of Guantanamo and its shores was obtained. The fighting at this point showed a number of picturesque features, including the use of searchlights on the ships to discover the position of the Spanish bush-fighters during the night. The operations of the marines on land were supplemented by bombardments from ships in the harbor, and after a number of spirited sorties by the marines the Spaniards were finally repulsed with serious losses. Six Americans were killed.

On June 14, the last day of the skirmishing at Guantanamo, the military expedition got under way from Port Tampa, Fla. It was made up of troops of the regular army and three volunteer detachments, the Rough Riders (unmounted), the Second Massachusetts, and the Seventy-first New York regiments—about 16,000 troops in all. Major-General William R. Shafter commanded the expedition, which was conveyed in some thirty transports and guarded by a fleet of a dozen or more war-ships. Eight days later the troops began to land on the coast of Cuba at the mining village of Baiquiri, about sixteen miles east of Santiago harbor. The landing was effected without serious accident, under cover of a bombardment of coast fortifications by ships of the fleet.

Then began the immediate advance toward Santiago, to the northwest, according to plans agreed upon by General Shafter, Admiral Sampson, and General Garcia, Cuban insurgent com-

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mander. The conditions under which the advance was made were extremely difficult. The intense heat, the rugged nature of the country, the roads being little more than mountain trails through tropical vegetation and chapparal, the necessity of leaving siege guns behind, the slow progress of moving rations with the advance, and the lack of suitable equipment for such a march, made the movement a perilous one. The first serious fighting took place near the village of Sevilla. The engagement is called the battle of La Quasima. The "Rough Riders," leading the advance, were surprised by a superior Spanish force. They fought steadily in spite of heavy losses, and were forced back until reinforced by the First and Tenth United States cavalry (unmounted), and after about four hours' fighting the Spaniards were defeated with heavy loss. Out of a total strength of 964 Americans, 16 were killed and 52 wounded. This was on June 24.

Four days later General Shafter reported that our forces were within three miles of the city of Santiago. The village of Siboney had been occupied, and the army hospital established there. Our troops moved forward to complete a semicircle about the city, the extreme right of the line advancing toward El Caney on the northeast of the city, and the extreme left resting near the village of Aguadores, near the coast. It is reported that the original plan of campaign contemplated as the first important movement a combined attack upon the forts at the entrance of the harbor by the left wing of the army and the fleet. However that may be, the attacks upon the fortifications of San Juan and El Caney proved to be the important part of the advance. The American lines, as described for the Associated Press, had the following formation: General Duffield's command on the extreme left, General Kent's division about a mile and a half northeast, General Sumner's division (commanded by Colonel Wood) the center, General Chaffee's division right of center, and General Lawton's division on the extreme right, about five miles from the coast; a Cuban force under General Garcia had landed at Juragua. The attack on San Juan began on the morning of July 1, Grimes's battery opening fire on the strong Spanish fortifications. The Spanish defense was supplemented by fire from the ships of Admiral Cervera in the harbor, but an assault by the "Rough Riders" and the First and Tenth regulars, during which Colonel Roosevelt's horse was shot from under him, made the capture of the fortifications possible. The attack on El Caney was opened by Capron's light battery. El Paso (Pozo), commanding El Caney, was taken by another uphill charge, in which the Seventy-first New York with the Sixteenth and Sixth regulars showed great bravery. Other minor positions were taken by the troops, and heavy fighting to maintain the captured positions continued on July 2. In the two days' fighting which finally secured for us the positions commanding the city, nearly the whole of the American force was engaged. Skirmishing continued at intervals during July 3. The total American loss in these engagements was: killed, 23 officers, 208 men; wounded, 80 officers, 1,203 men; missing, 81; total, 1,595. The Spanish army's loss had been very heavy. General Linares had been wounded and was obliged to turn over his command to General Toral, and General Vara del Rey, second in command to Linares, had been killed.

On the 3d of July Admiral Cervera's fleet left the harbor, only to meet destruction, and the city was left to its own defense.

General Shafter then demanded the surrender of the city under penalty of bombardment. General Toral refused to surrender. The truce declared while these negotiations were in progress was taken advantage of by both sides to strengthen their positions and to care for the wounded. Reinforcements reached the Spaniards and the Americans as well. Refugees to the estimated number of 20,000 left the city and sought the camps of the besiegers, and yellow-fever broke out among our troops. From July 3 to July 13 parleying over surrender continued. On the last-named date the threatened final bombardment and assault were averted by the offer of General Toral to surrender the city and the military district of Santiago (Fourth army corps), provided the Spanish troops be transported back to Spain. There were about 17,000 Spanish troops in the city and 16,000 more in the district. A commission to arrange the terms of surrender consisted of Robert Mason, British vice-consul; Colonel Fontain, General Toral's chief of staff; and General Escarajao, on the part of the Spanish; and Major-Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Lieutenant Miley, of General Miles's staff, on the part of the United States. Some difficulty arose because of the Spanish demand that their arms be returned to them after reaching Spain, but that demand was refused. The American flag was hoisted over the city at noon, July 17.

General Miles had reached the front before Santiago capitulated, and he reported to the War Department that "General Shafter [who had been most severely criticized by newspaper correspondents during the siege of the city], together with the officers and men of his command, are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered."

Exhibition of American Manhood.—"The achievements of the American army in Cuba are of the most glorious character. They illustrate the courage, endurance, and loyalty of the American soldier, whether he be regular or volunteer, and the intelligence and character of the regular officers. Every American must feel a thrill of pride by reason of these achievements. The mere thought of the victory which was gained over the Spaniards is stimulating alone, but when we consider all that our soldiers gained, all the sacrifices that they made, all the hardships that they endured, we not only feel proud of their success, but are struck with wonder by the exhibition of rare qualities which was called forth by strenuous conditions. It was the work of the regular army of the United States, assisted most valiantly by the 'Rough Riders,' the Seventy-first New York, and the Second Massachusetts volunteers. We know now the stuff of which these men are made. They went to Cuba ill prepared for such conditions as they encountered and such battles as they have fought. There were less than half as many of them as there should have been. They were practically without cavalry, because the government did not send enough horses. The force of artillery was not one tenth of what it should have been. The means for the transportation of food were so inadequate that correspondents tell us that all the time the men were on half rations, and that some of them, at least, engaged in hard fighting after a fast of thirty-six hours. They were not properly clad, and their heavy uniforms became so much of an encumbrance that they were obliged to throw them and their blankets away. So inadequately fitted out was this expedition that when the battle was at its height the rough pathways over which the volunteers had made their way to the front were choked with the wounded going to the rear to find surgeons, some of them being obliged to walk twelve miles before reaching the needed medical assistance. They fought in an unknown country, amid strange surroundings, tortured by tropical insects and tropical vegetation, soaked by tropical rains, and breathing pestilential air while they slept. Opposed to them was an excellent body of Spanish infantry, well intrenched, and fighting with desperation. Altho this is the richest and, in reputation at least, the most progressive country of the world, the soldiers of the effete monarchy used smokeless powder, while our men were obliged to depend upon the old-fashioned explosive, the smoke of which clearly revealed their position to the enemy, and made them an excellent target. As has been said by the New York *Sun*, according to all the rules of war our men should have given up as defeated, but they are American citizens and American soldiers, and they did not succumb to the strenuous adverse conditions. We have every reason to be proud of our fellow citizens in arms. They have added new glory to the American name. They have met and overcome the difficulties which have stood in their way, some of which were not due to the enemy. But of that there will be time and occasion to speak later on. The country is now content to enjoy to the full this splendid exhibition of American manhood."—*Harper's Weekly, New York.*

Regulars Should Not be Forgotten.—"The volunteers are lauded as the heroes of every battle in which both classes partici-

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pate. The correspondents follow them and describe their marching, their daring, and their losses in battle, while they give but a perfunctory glance at the performances of the regulars. . . . This attitude of the public toward the regulars and the volunteers respectively is natural. . . . . .

"It should be remembered, however, that all our soldiers, the regulars as well as those who have responded to the call only for a limited period or for the war, are volunteers. We have no conscripts in our army. Every man exposed to the perils of plague and battle in Cuba is there by his own choice. It should also be remembered that throughout our history as a nation our regular army, small as it has been, has rendered magnificent service to the country. The regulars in the Civil War were but a handful in number compared with the volunteers, but their work on many a bloody field was superb. In our wars with hostile Indians the regulars have shown that in that peculiar service they were among the best troops in the world. And so, at Santiago, while the 'Rough Riders' were winning laurels, with all the correspondents after them or by their side, the regulars on another part of the field were fighting with equal gallantry without consideration of newspaper fame.

"Our regulars should not be forgotten or ignored. They are American citizens. Many of those in the ranks, as well as the officers, are men of fine intelligence and not a little culture. They are steady, loyal, temperate, and brave. And when the time to fight comes they are sure to give a good account of themselves."—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.*

Value of Volunteers.—"It is difficult to see why there should ever have been the slightest question about the fighting power of the American volunteer, for the battle-fields of the Civil War demonstrated his value beyond all discussion. It was then shown that the volunteers possessed courage, patriotism, and courage without limit. If there was any lurking idea that the people had lost those qualities during a long period of profound peace, it is time to abandon that idea once for all.

"This redemonstration of the volunteer's value is supremely important from two points of view. It proves the unimpaired soundness of the race, and it takes all the wind out of the sails of the people who would have us swell our standing army to something like the proportions that are considered correct on the Continent of Europe. There could be no greater curse than the establishment of militarism in this country. It would be dangerous alike to the prosperity and to the liberties of the nation. We do, indeed, require a regular force of respectable proportions, as a nucleus for the volunteers in time of public danger, and the navy should be kept up to the top notch, in time of peace as in time of war. This war has shown that the staff departments need a thorough overhauling, and that provision should be made for an adequate reserve of arms and equipments. If these matters be attended to, the volunteers will meet every demand that may be made upon them, in any crisis of the country's fate."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

The Deed is Done.—"Our capture of Santiago after a siege of two weeks will be set down upon military records as an achievement of extraordinary brilliancy. General Shafter, who commanded during the operations, is probably not a particularly able man, and his selection for such a distinguished duty doubtless produced no little surprise among his colleagues of the army. Criticisms upon his leadership have been many and ugly. But they came as a rule from observers unfortified by knowledge, and not in the business of journalism for the health of the nation, and now they are forgotten. The deed in done, and the victory is great.

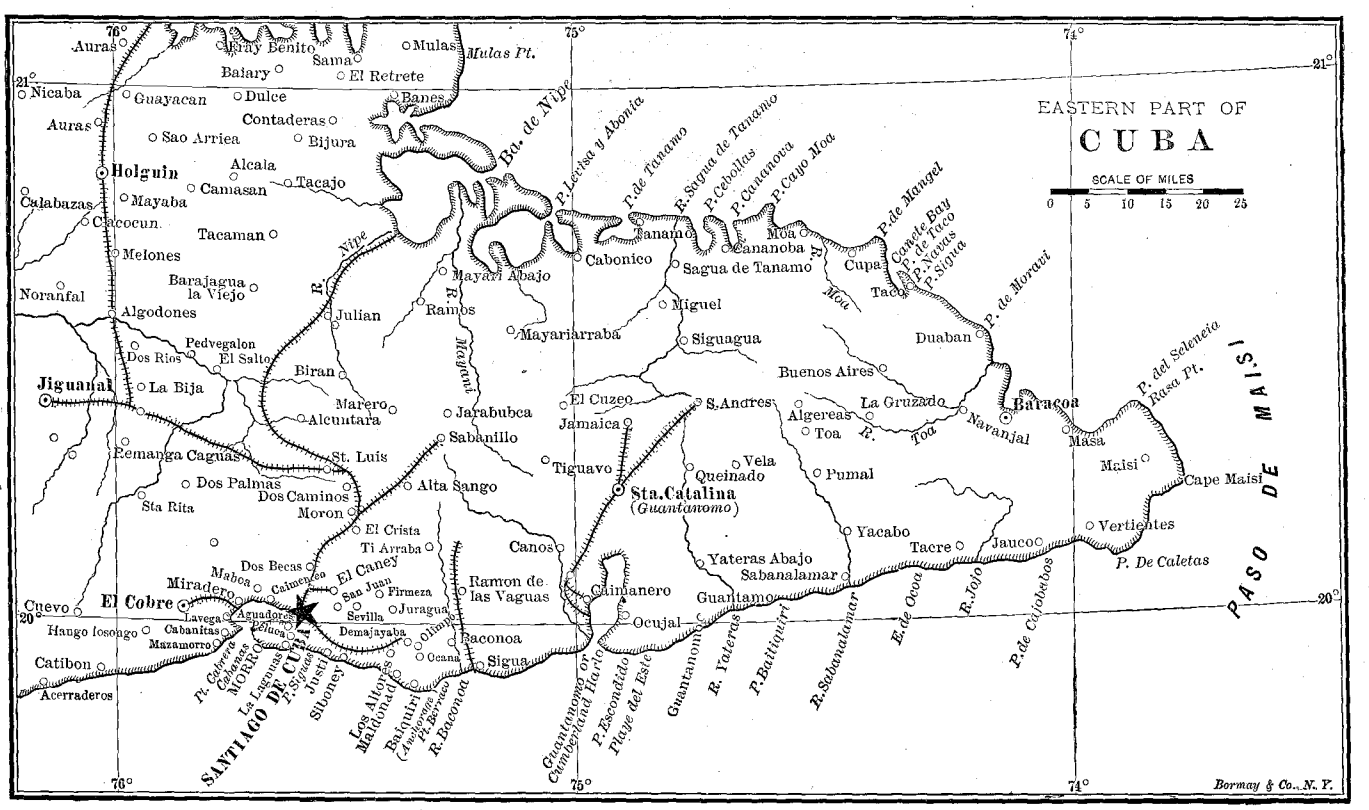
"Two things, of course, reduced the Spaniards to the state of moral hopelessness that precedes surrender. The first was the irresistible bravery shown by the American army in their first assault upon the city on July 2. The other was the crushing display of the same qualities by the American navy when Cervera's ships fled from the harbor.

"All honor and glory to the soldiers and sailors, of all ranks, to the generals and admirals, gunners and riflemen, and all grades intermediate, for the capture of Santiago and Cervera!

"Again we say, Have mercy, Spain! Spare your men from further useless sacrifice, and sue for peace! Surrender Havana on the terms of Santiago!"—*The Sun, New York.*

Generosity Could be Afforded.—"The point for which Toral held out was that when his men had laid down their arms and were returned to Spain, their arms should be restored to them, so that they might return to their own people as soldiers, not as captives. It was a reasonable request, and the soldiers who represented the American army would have consented to it cheerfully; but as the civilian commanders at Washington had a different view, they could only recommend it, and General Toral was obliged to be content with this.

"Mr. Alger's hasty declaration that the recommendation of the



MAP OF SANTIAGO AND VICINITY.

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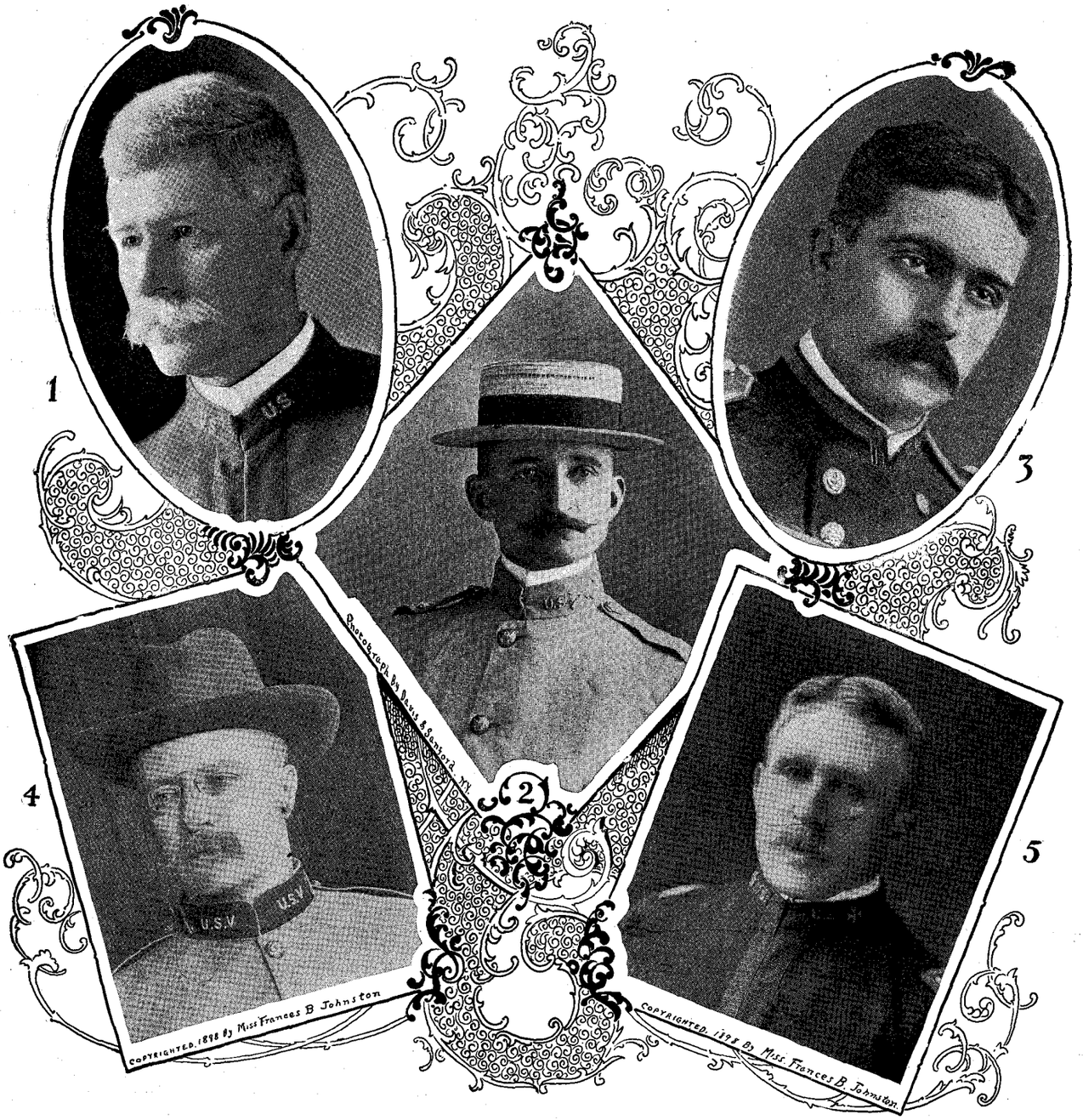

1.—BRIG.-GEN. H. W. LAWTON. 2.—LIEUT.-COL. ANDREW S. ROWAN. 3.—LIEUT. VICTOR BLUE, U. S. N.
4.—COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. 5.—BRIG.-GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

FIVE WAR HEROES.

American generals will not be considered, strikes a false note that will be universally regretted, and it is made to appear all the smaller by a suggestion of the value of the Spanish rifles. Such pettiness of spirit at home is the only cloud upon the glory of the victory won by our army in the field."— *The Times, Philadelphia.*

Hastening the End.—"The value of the captured military stores, arms, other war material, coal and provisions, if any, will be credited to Spain on account of the war indemnity. If they had been destroyed, the amount of the indemnity would have been so much greater. Spain would have saved $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 on the amount of the indemnity if Cervera's fleet had been surrendered in working order instead of destroyed.

"It is probable that this defeat will lead Spain to ask for peace. But it is not probable that the two nations can agree on terms—at least not until the United States have gained more in the Philippines and elsewhere. Spain will not consent to conditions which the United States will exact. The war is not yet near an end, but the capture of Santiago hastens the end."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

Moral Effect.—"The importance of the surrender, from the standpoint of its effect on the course of the war, lies most of all, we believe, in its moral aspect. That the Spaniards were able to bring themselves to the point of willingness to surrender without a last desperate struggle, entailing useless bloodshed and destruction, shows, in the first place, that there is a point at which they, like other people, yield to the dictates of humanity and good sense. And, in the second place, having once broken their record of 'dying, but not surrendering,' the next step in the same direction will be far easier to take."—*The News, Baltimore.*

Another Sight at Santiago.—"It is impossible to avoid contrast with that other sight that Santiago saw a quarter of a century ago. Time and justice have their revenges and dues. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small, and Santiago bears witness. It was on the afternoon of November 7, 1873, that the officers and crew of the *Virginius*, headed by that brave heart, Captain James B. Fry, were marched by fours to the place of execution at the 'slaughter-house.' Think of that. They were, in the height of Spanish arrogance and insolence, taken past the American consulate, the consul being restrained in his house by a guard. The flag had been pulled down from the

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consulate. Fifty-three of these brave and true men were ranged in line, with their backs to a detail of soldiers picked for the butchery ten feet away. Captain Fry was the only one who fell dead at the opening volley. The rest of the fifty-three as the firing proceeded were wounded and killed with deliberation and cruelty, the favorite method of despatch being firing rifles in the mouths of those who were on the ground writhing in their wounds.

"The *Virginius* butchery was remembered at Santiago yesterday when the Spanish flag was pulled down and the stars and stripes took its place, just as the *Maine* was remembered in Manila bay and in the destruction of Cervera's fleet."—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

A Humane Novelty.—"There is a humane side to this surrender, too, that would not have been possible a few years ago. The capture of Santiago was accomplished with comparatively little loss of life. Considerations of humanity led to frequent conferences and finally to surrender. Spain, to be sure, was in a tight place, but it is to her credit as well as to our own that these considerations prevailed. We might have hammered away; Toral might have fought to the last ditch. The surrendered army are prisoners of war, but they are to be sent at our expense to Spain. That's a humane novelty, if also a commercial advantage to ourselves, that will attract the delightful comments of historians and the applauding perorations of statesmen. Perhaps, also, it will establish a precedent. Our victories on both land and sea have been extraordinary, brilliantly extraordinary."—*The Post, Hartford.*

Difficult Task on Hand.—"The conclusion of the movement against Santiago will be awaited with as much interest and solicitude as tho a battle were impending. The Government has a most difficult task before it, for it has to feed and care for, not only its own and the Spanish army, but the inhabitants of a considerable city reduced to a state of starvation. At the same time it must battle with yellow fever in its native habitat, and during the rainy season. Some of the troops may be protected from infection by sending them to the hills, but some will be needed in the city, and they will be exposed to great dangers unless they are acclimated. The sooner the Spanish army is deported the better, for that alone will be a great relief, but the movement of a body of 10,000 or 20,000 men under guard will necessarily consume a great deal of time, and will interfere with other contemplated movements of the American army.

"It may be necessary for the American people to exercise a great deal of patience while watching these operations, for it is quite certain that there will be vexatious delays in spite of the best possible management. Seldom has an army commander been given a more difficult task with the forces at his disposal or under such unfavorable conditions. If General Shafter shall successfully extricate his army from this situation, he will win more deserved honors than have attended his military operations, tho these have been made successful by the indomitable pluck of his troops."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

Problem of Government.—"The surrender to the United States of the eastern portion of the province of Santiago will precipitate a new and important governmental problem. It is a safe prediction that the present policy contemplates a plan of home rule that will afford an indication of the ability of the Cuban to get along without Spanish dominion. It will be a great opportunity for the Cubans to demonstrate their capacity for self-government and their willingness to return to peaceful industrial pursuits. The President will recognize the obligation imposed upon us by our victory at Santiago to assist the Cubans in solving the problem of self-government as soon as the conditions are made favorable for the experiment. The substitution of home rule for Spanish authority will not be sudden, it must be matter of slow development. In the mean time the conduct of the people under the new conditions will be watched with interest. Our future policy in Cuba may be determined by the manner in which the people of this province adapt themselves to our policy of reconstruction."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

The City of Santiago.—"Santiago is the second city, in size, on the island of Cuba. It is next to Havana. It is probably the oldest city of any size in the Western hemisphere. It was founded by Velasquez in 1514. The bay upon which it is situated is a beautiful sheet of water, six miles long and two miles wide. The population of Santiago in 1895 was 59,614. . . . The city is unhealthy. Yellow fever prevails throughout the year, and smallpox is epidemic at certain times. These conditions are due to the lack of sanitary arrangements. Sewerage is defective, and the consuls report that all refuse matter, as well as dead dogs, cats, chickens, and other garbage and filth are thrown into the streets to decay and fill the air with disease germs. The bay of Santiago is of value to the navy, as affording shelter during bad weather in the hurricane season, which is now on. Otherwise Santiago, after we take it, will be of but little use to us. The army will not remain there. A small garrison will be left in the place, and it may be necessary to maintain a hospital force there for some time, but all the rest of our men will soon take their departure for other and more attractive and vital military stations."—*The Journal, Detroit.*

CLOSE OF A MEMORABLE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress—"the long session," lasting in this case seven months—adjourned on July 8. The extra session, from March 15 to July 24, was devoted to the passage of the Dingley tariff law and of four appropriation bills which had failed of passage under the previous administration. The second regular session, which will convene in December, expires by limitation on March 4 following, so that, for campaign purposes this fall, and for historical purposes as well, the newspapers are discussing "the record of the Fifty-fifth Congress" as if it had been practically completed. The declaration of war with Spain, the consequent war legislation, and the annexation of Hawaii have made the session just closed a memorable one. The enactment of a national bankruptcy law and an interstate railway arbitration law, the establishment of a labor commission, an appropriation for a commission on Canadian controversies, and the payment of Bering seal claims, belong to the record of the session. Measures of currency reform, organization of the census bureau, and further Pacific railway legislation are among the subjects which go over to another session by adjournment.

A Campaign on the Record.—"That new tariff and new internal revenue law, the Dingley, was the fulfilment of the great central pledge made by the Republican Party to the American people. That matter disposed of by the special session, the regular session might have been devoid of any special features but for the destruction of the *Maine*. The Cuban republic might or might not have been recognized, but recognition is a very different thing from a declaration of war. Spain would have blustered and threatened, but would have had no excuse for seeing in it a cause of war. But from the day the *Maine* was destroyed the present war was a foregone conclusion, and Congress lost no time in voting the appropriation asked for by the President to expend in putting the army and navy on a war footing. No legislative body ever deserved higher praise for rising to the demands of a great emergency. Party lines were wholly forgotten. Unfortunately that non-partizan attitude could not be maintained. In subsequent votes a good many Democrats fell from grace. But enough rose grandly above petty politics to make the record of this session eminently creditable.

"It now seems almost certain that the Fifty-fifth Congress will have the honor to be in at the finish, as well as the commencement, of this war. The first regular session made all necessary preparations for the prosecution of it on land and sea, and by the time the short winter sessions begins, or at least before it closes, the President will probably be able to submit a treaty of peace.

"The biennial political campaign, which will really begin when the fall opens and continue two months, will turn on the record of the Fifty-fifth Congress and the national Administration. Side issues will be swept into the gutter by the onward movement of events. The people will go to the polls November 8 to register their indorsement of the way the affairs of the nation have been managed by the party which they had put in power by their votes of two years before. The political problem is very simple, because there is in fact only one issue before the whole country."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

A Blessing or a Curse?—"Among the measures left without action, the McCleary banking bill and the Nicaragua canal bill are the only ones of importance. Altho very few measures have passed, the session has been the most momentous that the country has witnessed since the Civil War. It has brought on a war with Spain, has annexed foreign territory to the United States, and has paved the way perhaps to still greater acquisitions and greater embroilment. Whether these doings shall prove a blessing or a curse to the United States and to the world, the future only can determine.

"The war, and the means of raising revenue to carry it on, and the annexation of Hawaii, have embraced so large a share of public attention that everything else has been obscured. Sixty-two bills, large and small, have been passed on these subjects. A

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bankruptcy bill has been passed, a commission has been created for settling disputes with Canada, the Bering Sea award has been settled, an old war claim has been paid (with a resulting scandal), a law for the arbitration of disputes between railways and their employees has been enacted, and the usual number of private pension bills have been 'put through.' Nothing that Congress has done, however, has been so generally approved as its adjournment. It is pretty safe to say that if it had adjourned early in April the country would now be at peace, the reconcentrados would have plenty to eat, and that liberty in Cuba would have been equally well secured. This, we are inclined to think, is the private opinion of President McKinley and the majority of his cabinet, and of our leading military, naval, and diplomatic officers."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

To President McKinley's Credit.—"Much of the success and of the good feeling marking the action of Congress at its late session is due to the conciliatory temper, the excellent judgment, the personal tact, and the undeviating veracity of President McKinley. He was a representative himself for twenty years. A large majority of the members of both Houses are his personal friends. Neither his intercourse nor his confidences were affected by political considerations. He as freely and frankly conferred with what is called the opposition as with the men of the party in power. While slow to give his word he was careful to keep it, and he did not make people think that he might, and probably would, meet their views, only afterward to find reasons or excuses for disappointing them. While the supreme tests which the national situation has laid upon his statesmanship have been met to the satisfaction and admiration of the country, the multiplied tests of another sort which have been put upon him by the necessity of bringing Congress into substantial unity with the purposes of the Government and by the obligation to ignore partizan considerations in the many army and navy appointments to his hand have shown him to be one of the most upright, far-seeing, and masterful politicians of the world.

"His administration is bound to achieve greatness as well as to have greatness thrust upon it; but his personal conduct or employment of unexpected powers has been so admirable, and his bearing has been alike so sunny, so natural, so sympathetic, so dignified, and so consistent that we shall be surprised if, in the retrospect of history, he is not reverently regarded to be as truly a providential man in the presidency as any of his predecessors in times of great national stress and strain have been deemed to be. To him is largely due the fact that Congress has been a tribunal of great public service instead of a wrangling menagerie of quarrelers, marplots, and of the victims of cross purposes."—*The Eagle* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Brooklyn*.

No Obstruction to the Administration.—"The principal interest in the present Congress has been its attitude toward the war, and there will be no great criticism of it as to that. There is no room for question that Congress forced this war on the Administration. There is no question that it has given the Administration full support in the conduct of the war. There has been a free discussion of the methods of raising war revenues, but there has been no obstruction to the furnishing of revenues, and the Government now has all the support appropriated that it has desired, or for which it can have any use. The recognition of the independence of the Cuban people was also forced on the Administration by Congress, and that will meet the approval of the people. On the other hand, the Government has forced on Congress the issuing of bonds when it had a large surplus in the treasury, and the defeat of an income tax by which wealth might be made to bear some portion of the burdens of war. The Administration has had its way very fully as to all the legislation pertaining to war, and any dissatisfaction with that legislation must recoil on the Administration.

"Congress has also passed some other measures, the most important of which is the Dingley deficit law. . . . That it would have made a permanent deficit if it had not been reinforced by the war-revenue laws is practically certain, but with that reinforcement, of course, the treasury is safe. The facts remain that the Dingley law is a mournful failure as a revenue producer; that it has largely increased the cost of necessaries of life; that it has not restored prosperity, and that hundreds of its ardent supporters are now turning in disgust from the whole system of protectionism."—*The Sentinel* (*Dem.*), *Indianapolis*.

Eventful but Disappointing.—"The excuse that the measure [of currency reform] was crowded out by the war spirit will not answer. For the annexation of Hawaii, a matter in which the people of this country have taken comparatively little interest, has not been crowded out. If there was time to spend weeks in discussing annexation, there surely was time to discuss a question of such practical importance to the country as monetary and banking reform.

"The only credit to which the present Congress is entitled on the financial issue is of a negative character. By refusing to indorse the Teller resolution, by drafting and agreeing upon a currency bill in committee while neglecting to take it up in the House, and by putting themselves on record as agreeing to favor action on the bill during the present session, the Republican majority in the House of Representatives has negatively upheld the cause of sound money. But by faint-heartedness and indifference it has neglected an opportunity to initiate legislation of great value to the country. It is not likely that any financial reform will be accomplished at the short session next winter. Whatever is to be recorded to the credit of the fifty-fifth Congress, currency reform will not be included.

"But the accident of war will relieve the record of the session just closed of the charge of fruitlessness and give it an important place in history. It was the first war Congress since 1865, and in its treatment of the problems suddenly forced upon it by the destruction of the *Maine* and the declaration of war it has made an eventful record for itself.

"If we regard only this record we must accord to the Congress whose long session has just closed an important place among the Congresses of the country. It has also won a unique place for itself by annexing the Hawaiian Islands, possibly the first step toward a revolution in our foreign policy. It has passed a bankruptcy bill which, while of the nature of a compromise, promises to prove beneficial to the country. But by its failure to take up the matter of currency reform courageously and vigorously it has been strangely and disappointingly unresponsive to the demands of the people as expressed in the election of 1896."—*The Free Press* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Detroit*.

Increase of Appropriations.—"It was not a profligate Congress, altho it had to provide for the heavy burdens of war. The sum of $892,527,991 has been appropriated. This includes $117,836,220 of permanent appropriations to meet sinking-fund requirements, and interest on public debts and for other objects, and $361,788,095 to meet expenditures of the war with Spain. Deducting the last two from the sum first mentioned, there remains $412,903,676, representing the appropriations made at the present session to meet all ordinary expenses of the Government, which sum is only $4,246,816 more than was appropriated at the last session of the last Congress."—*The Commercial* (*Rep.*), *Louisville*.

"Outside of the war measures, the praise that can be given to the session is mostly in its virtues of omission. It has passed a tolerably fair bankruptcy bill, and it has mercifully abstained from a lot of class legislation that it was in danger of enacting. The Hawaiian scheme was the one measure forced through without regard to reason or truth. Another point that should not escape notice is that the appropriations, other than those for the war, are some millions in excess of those for the preceding year. Liberal appropriations for the war will receive popular approval, but those very expenditures afforded strong reasons why the overgrown civil expenditures of previous years should have been sharply retrenched. But the war has afforded the appetite of our politicians for a large distribution of the public funds a chance to be gratified without attracting much notice. As it was possible that the war excitement might be largely misused, it can be imputed to Congress almost as righteousness that it has so far omitted to enact such bills as that for the overthrow of civil-service reform, the railway pooling bill, and a large group of similar jobs."—*The Dispatch* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Pittsburg*.

Good Work for the Country.—"It remains to be said that many important measures met their death, either through accident or design. The attempt to break up the civil-service system deserved the quietus it received. The same may be most emphatically said of the bill reported by the committee on banking and currency to surrender control of our paper money to the national banks. The defeat of the naval personnel bill was very unfortunate, but there are so many professional jealousies to be recon-

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ciled that legislation on this urgent matter must be extremely difficult. . . . . .

"It is the fashion to abuse and ridicule the House and Senate, and a good deal of that sort of talk has recently been heard from Harvard's sacred precincts. Of course, any free deliberative assembly frequently does things that are hardly susceptible of defense; but the session that has just closed has been singularly free from errors of commission. There are no errors of omission that may not be corrected at some other time. In the net result, we are bound to admit that the people's representatives have done good work for the country, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have had a great part in making the history of America and the world."—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.), New Orleans.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHEN the Pope loses patience with Spain what is to be expected from the rest of us?—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

AND strange to say, Admiral Cervera was welcomed on the New England coast when he really arrived.—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

WE are making heroes so fast now that fame will soon have to lay aside her roll and start a directory.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

HAWAII was annexed fully thirty-six hours ago, and republican institutions haven't begun to totter yet.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

AN Ohio editor has been convicted of libeling a member of the state legislature. What did he say, anyway?—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

THE Spaniards might be able to destroy some of our ships if they could get us to anchor them in Havana harbor.—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.*

IT would be a graceful tribute to her sex and some slight recompense for her fallen royalty to elect Liliuokalani alderman from the First Ward of Honolulu.—*The Republican, Denver.*

A GOOD many of the men who tried to follow our Teddy are now in the hospitals, but their number is not a marker to that of those who tried to stand in his way. It was ever thus.—*The Express, Buffalo.*

SOCIAL PRESTIGE.—"What is a parvenu?"

"That's what the man who got rich ten years ago calls the man who got rich yesterday."—*The Record, Chicago.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "What is the lesson we are to draw from this war with Spain?" Little Will Wicklemeyer: "They ain't no lesson in it for us. We're teachin' Spain a lesson."—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

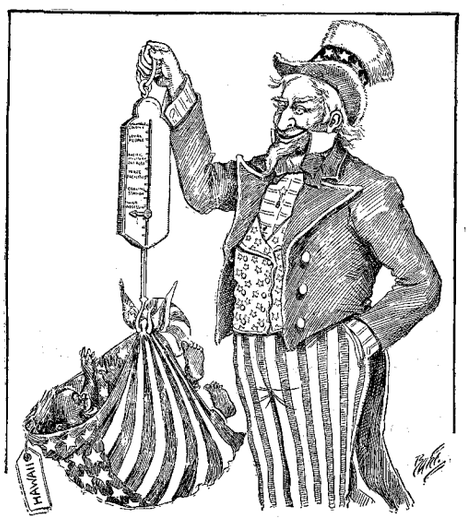
A CAUTIOUS OPINION.—What do you think of the future of the Philippines?"

"I think they will keep on being islands."—*The Record, Chicago.*

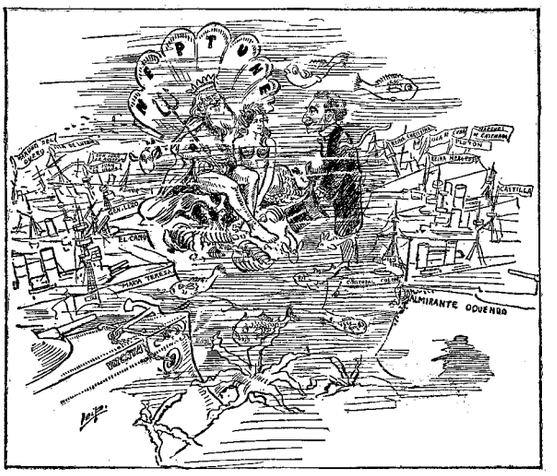
THE RAPID PROMOTION ROUTE.—"Bliffkin's boy has been made a major."

"I didn't know that he ever saw any service."

"He didn't. He saw the President."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*



WEIGHING THE BABY.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*



PREMIER SAGASTA: "With your majesty's permission, I would like to secure desk-room down here for my minister of marine so that he can keep in closer touch with our navy."—*The Evening News, Detroit.*

MARS AND UNCLE SAM IN THE ASCENDANT.

OLD SPANISH FORTUNE-TELLER TO THE BOY EMPEROR: "I see a tall, elderly man with a white chin beard. He wears stars on his waistcoat and stripes on his trousers. Beware of him, Willie, and don't try to strike him with your mailed fist, or he will do you dirt."—*The Journal, New York.*

THE LAST ALLEY.—*The World, New York.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

HAS THE WORLD ANY FURTHER NEED OF POETRY?

MACAULAY contended that as knowledge extends and reason develops the imaginative arts must decay. Carlyle had, it is well known, a strong aversion to all rimesters of his day, tho he did tolerate Tennyson. Tolstoï holds that rime and rhythm chain down the thought and are therefore an evil. Coleridge said that the real antithesis to poetry is not prose, but science; and, if that be the case, the unmistakable advances of science may reasonably be supposed to augur ill for the future of poetry.

These and other views on the subject are considered by Calvin Thomas in a well-written article in the June *Forum*, his conclusion being that, tho the art of poetry will have its ups and downs, we need not fear its permanent decadence.

More people, Mr. Thomas thinks, can now make verses that are "pretty good," than ever before; and not a little of our magazine poetry, despite the flings of the paragraphers, is better, from an artistic point of view, than much to be found in the pages of the immortals. Nevertheless, there is no denying that the great bulk of our newest poetry "seems to lack the sovereign quality of inevitableness"; it is "pumped up from a hidden reservoir of artificial emotion."

In consequence, the vocation of the poet has lost something of its old impressiveness, and the "great serious public" has a rooted suspicion that the poets of to-day have nothing of importance to say.

Does all this bode a lasting impairment of the art? In contending against such a conclusion, Mr. Thomas takes up, first, the objection brought against poetry of being frivolous. Whether poetry is frivolous or serious, he remarks, depends on the nature of the poetry:

"At the very time when Carlyle was pronouncing verse an anachronism, Tennyson was producing some of the noblest verse in English literature. Is there any less of manly seriousness in 'In Memoriam' than in 'Sartor Resartus'? And as for Tolstoï's objection to the clogging element of rhythm, it can be urged with equal force against the constraints of style in prose. In the Count's Utopia there will be, it would seem, no artistic expression whatever; since rules and conventions that operate as a constraint are of its very essence. If it is child's play to make words sing, it must be child's play to make them preach."

Even in the case of verse that is to all appearances frivolous, it turns out sometimes that it has an important meaning. The flood of anacreontic verse, babble about Chloe and kisses and vine-wreaths, which swept over Germany about the middle of the last century, was an indication of an important change in German thought, the exultation of a people just breaking from the tyranny of theological standards.

Mr. Thomas denies that science makes us indifferent to all else than hard facts and logical conclusions. Men like Darwin, it is true, have lost all artistic sensibility, but by reason, not of science, but of their neglect of the imaginative faculty. The natural effect of science is to increase a man's susceptibility to whatever makes for the enrichment of life. We quote again:

"When we speak of science, we ought to mean all the sciences together. Now the idealism of science, taken in this sense, is the love of the whole truth. It can not despiritualize the world: for it deals with facts, with all the facts; and the human mind is the most important among them. Whatever science may have in store, however ruthlessly it may lay its hand upon particular beliefs and illusions, human beings will always be what nature made them; that is, not primarily thinking-machines, but emotional creatures who must live much more in what they feel than in what they can prove—creatures for whom affection, joy, hope, aspiration, will always play a more important *rôle* than logic. And this, which is the domain of poetry, is not shrinking, but enlarging, with the lapse of time."

The world needs poetry and will continue to need it, in the first place, for pleasure. The pleasure is not for all, but the number of those who do find pleasure in poetry, inexpensive, harmless, easily accessible and abiding pleasure, is "greater than ever before and bound to increase." The world needs poetry, in the second place, for instruction. The best instruction from poetry comes by a very indirect process, through the widening of intellectual sympathies and the deepening of emotional life. Matthew Arnold said that "the noblest nations are those which know how to make the best use of poetry." The world needs poetry, in the third place, for consolation. When the times seem out of joint, we get relief by taking now and then the artistic point of view; and private griefs, tho not instantly assuaged, are—what is better—transfigured by the poets. Finally, we have need of poetry for joy—"the joy of elevated thoughts" that the perusal of great poets brings, whose messages "take on a personal tinge through association with our own crises and turning-points," and deepen at last into a ministry of pure joy like that we have in the love of a dear friend. "This, rather than the esthetic culture that vaunteth itself in critical estimates and learned discussions, is the finest fruitage of the study of the poets. They have not done their perfect work until admiration of artistic genius has kindled into the joy of a personal affection."

REAL INDIAN MUSIC.

ONE of Prof. Max Müller's many interesting friends whom he is telling the world about nowadays bore the name of Dvârkanâth Tagore. He was a Hindu, the representative of one of the greatest and richest families of India, and he made his appearance in Paris in 1844, where Professor Müller made his acquaintance. One morning, while visiting at the Hindu's apartments, Professor Müller asked him to give a specimen of Indian music. We quote from the professor's narrative in *Cosmopolis* (June):

"He sang first of all what is called Indian, but is really Persian music, without any style or character. This was not what I wanted, and I asked whether he did not know some pieces of real Indian music. He smiled and turned away. 'You would not appreciate it,' he said; but, as I asked him again and again, he sat down to the pianoforte, and, after striking a few notes, began to sing. I confess I was somewhat taken aback. I could discern neither melody, nor rhythm, nor harmony in what he sang; but, when I told him so, he shook his head and said: 'You are all alike; if anything seems strange to you and does not please you at once, you turn away. When I first heard Italian music, it was no music to me at all; but I went on and on till I began to like it, or what you call understand it. It is the same with everything else. You say our religion is no religion, our poetry no poetry, our philosophy no philosophy. We try to understand whatever Europe has produced, but do not imagine that therefore we despise what India has produced. If you studied our music as we do yours, you would find that there is melody, rhythm, and harmony in it, quite as much as in yours. And if you would study our poetry, our religion, and our philosophy, you would find that we are not what you call pagans or miscreants, but know as much of the Unknowable as you do, and have seen perhaps even deeper into it than you have!' He was not far wrong.

"He became quite eloquent and excited, and to pacify him I told him that I was quite aware that India possessed a science of music, founded, as far as I could see, on mathematics. I had examined some Sanskrit MSS. on music, but I confessed that I could not make head or tail of them. I once consulted Professor Wilson on the subject, who had spent many years in India and was himself a musician. But he did not encourage me. He told me that, while in India, he had been to a native teacher of music

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who professed to understand the old books. He had expressed himself willing to teach him, on condition that he would come to him two or three times a week. Then at the end of a year he would be able to tell him whether he was fit to learn music, whether he was an *adhikârin*, a fit candidate, and in five years he promised him that he might master both the theory and the practise of music. That was too much for an Indian civilian who had his hands full of work, and tho he learnt many things from Pundits, Prof. H. H. Wilson, then, I believe, Master of the Mint and holding several other appointments, had to give up all idea of becoming apprentice for five years to a teacher of music. Dvârkanâth Tagore was much amused, but he quite admitted that five years was the shortest time in which any man could hope thoroughly to master the intricacies of ancient Hindu music, and I too gave up in consequence all hope of ever mastering such texts as the Sangîta-ratnâkara, the Treasury of Symphony, and similar texts, though they have often tempted my curiosity in the library of the East Indian House."

LYRICS OF THE WAR.

OUR war with Spain has furnished American poets with a number of stirring and dramatic themes. Spanish oppression of Cuba, the destruction of the *Maine*, the agitation for a closer bond between England and America, Dewey's victory at Manila, the disappearance of sectionalism, and the ethical value of our intervention in Cuba are the subjects that seem to be most inspiring to our bards. Joaquin Miller's stirring lines on "CUBA LIBRE" were reproduced in these columns (April 16), in the review of his "Complete Poetical Works." Madison Cawein takes a wider survey of Spain's oppression in a poem (Louisville *Courier Journal*) entitled "MENE TEKEL UPHARSIN":

Behold, we have gathered together our battle-ships, near and afar;
Their decks they are cleared for action, their guns they are primed for war.
From the East to the West there is hurry; in the North and the South a peal
Of hammers in fort and ship-yard and the clamor and clang of steel;
And the rush and roar of engines, and clanking of derrick and crane—
Thou art weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance of God, O Spain!

Behold, I have stood on the mountains, and this was writ in the sky:
"She is weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance God holds on high!"
The balance He once weighed Babylon, the Mother of Harlots, in.
One scale holds thy pride and power and empire, begotten of sin,
Heavy with wo and torture, the crimes of a thousand years,
Mortared and welded together with fire and blood and tears;
In the other, for justice and mercy, a blade with never a stain,
Is laid the Sword of Liberty, and the balance dips, O Spain!

Summon thy vessels together! great is thy need for these!
Cristobal Colon, *Vizcaya*, *Oquendo*, and *Marie Therese*.
Let them be strong and many, for a vision I had by night,
That the ancient wrongs thou has done the world came howling to the fight;
From the New World shores they gathered, Inca and Aztec, slain,
To the Cuban shot but yesterday, and our own dead seamen, Spain!

Summon thy ships together, gather a mighty fleet!
For a strong young nation is arming that never hath known defeat.
Summon thy ships together, there on thy blood-stained sands!
For a shadowy army gathers with manacled feet and hands,
A shadowy host of sorrows and of shames, too black to tell!
That reach with their horrible wounds for thee to drag thee down to hell;
Myriad phantoms and specters, thou warrest against in vain!
Thou are weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance of God, O Spain!

The destruction of the *Maine* has been the subject of a great flood of verse, most of it only mediocre, or worse. Among the better poems on this phase is one by Ella Wheeler Wilcox (in the New York *Home Journal*), a portion of which we quote:

Like some great mother bird who broods her young at close of day,
That fair white wonder of a ship lay in Havana's bay.
Beneath her smiled a placid sea; the calm stars watched above.
It was the hour for tender thoughts and memories of love.

It was the hour, it was the land; for Cuba's langorous air
Speaks to the heart of sentiment, tho war's loud trumpets blare.
And in their berths bronzed sailors mused on some dear absent face.
Or dreamed they clasped their own again in happy love's embrace.

And then they woke! God! *how* they woke from dreams as sweet as these
We only guess; the awful truth is known but to the seas,
The dark, deceitful silent sea that aided in the crime
Of some foul devil-minded thing without a name or clime.

How still, how calm, those waters were! no sign, no sound, to tell
That underneath that brooding craft there lurked a plot so fell.
Why! tiny wavelets kissed the keel with soft caressing lip
One moment, and the next—all hell heaved up and struck the ship.

She sprang aloft, that great white craft, sore wounded in the breast;
Her crew were flung into the sea, like fledglings from a nest.
And then a dead ship settled back and swiftly sank from sight.
"God help us, help us, help us!" shrieked wild voices through the night.

And groans of anguish rent the air, and cries of startled men
Who woke from sleep to awful life and past to sleep again.
Six fathoms deep their grave is made; full thirteen score were they.
And Justice yet shall find her voice, tho she is dumb to-day.

We want no strife; peace, peace, we pray; by all we prize or love
Let not war's black-plumed raven drive away the snow-white dove.
War is not wisdom; war belongs to savage times and hordes.
This is an age where intellect should take the place of swords.

Of old, the human beast who best could slay was made a king.
The butcher now wins no applause; the mind, the *mind's* the thing.
The thinker, not the fighter, is the hero of to-day,
We call men great who arbitrate, and keep war's hounds at bay.

Yet, be there guilt—then, guilty one, dream not the awful crime
Can go unpunished, unavenged, in any land or time.
Or demon, nation, monster, man, whate'er, who'er you be,
That hideous secret which was shared but with the silent sea,

That shameful secret, serpent-like in some dark bosom curled,
Shall yet be hunted forth and flung before an outraged world.
The sea, the treacherous sea, shall give the secret up ere long,
And Time and Justice, that great pair, must right at last the wrong.

Another fragment worthy of preservation from the mass of newspaper verse on the same subject was printed in our "Topics in Brief" department (February 26).

The drawing together of England and America has been the inspiration of some of the best verse written on any phase of the war. Early in April, before war was declared, the English poet laureate, Alfred Austin, indicated the friendly attitude of our English cousins in a poem that has been widely quoted, but which would have been much more satisfactory from an artistic standpoint but for the slovenly changes in metrical construction in the opening lines of the different stanzas:

What is the voice I hear
On the wind of the Western sea?
Sentinel, listen from out Cape Clear,
And say what the voice may be.
'Tis a proud, free people calling loud to a people proud and free.

And it says to them, "Kinsmen, hail!
We severed have been too long;
Now let us have done with a worn-out tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong,
And our friendship last long as love doth last, and be stronger than death is strong."

Answer them, sons of the selfsame race,
And blood of the selfsame clan;
Let us speak with each other, face to face,
And answer as man to man,
And loyally love and trust each other as none but freemen can.

Now fling them out to the breeze,
Shamrock, thistle, and rose,
And the Star-Spangled Banner unfurl with these,
A message to friends and foes,
Wherever the sails of peace are seen and wherever the war wind blows.

A message to bond and thrall to wake;
For wherever we come, we twain,
The throne of the tyrant shall rock and quake
And his menace be void and vain,
For you are lords of a strong young land, and we are lords of the main.

Yes, this is the voice on the bluff March gale;
"We severed have been too long;
But now we have done with a worn-out tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong.
And our friendship last long as love doth last, and be stronger than death is strong!"

Of the numerous poems expressive of a responsive feeling on

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this side of the sea, we select the following by Edith M. Thomas (in *The Critic*):

Mother of Celt, and of Cymric, and Briton,
Nurse of lone isles in the Asian main,
Deep in thy heart is the mother-love written—
Who ever sought it, and sought it in vain?

Thou gatherest all with enfoldings maternal—
Races wide-sundered, the fair and the swart,
Sunburnt, or scorched by the frost wind hibernal—
Thou holdest them all in thy cherishing heart!

These are mere aliens--but thou hadst a daughter!
Her firstling words—they were lisped at thy knee:
Thou hearest her voice, beyond the gray water,
How like is the voice—the face like to thee!

Thou hearest her singing Liberty's pæan!
(She learned it from thee, she was rocked on thy breast.)
Its echoes are heard in the Isles Caribbean—
From the seas in the east to the seas in the west!
. . . . . .
Toilers of hers and of thine, in the quarry;
Riders of thine and of hers, on the plains;
Soon, perchance, proven in sea-fight and foray,
One is the blood that leaps in your veins!
. . . . . .
Yours be the power that, o'ercoming, assuages,
Yours to bind Evil, and Good to release;
By you be fulfilled the dream of the ages,
Conquer the World—and cede it to Peace!

The tragedian, Richard Mansfield, is moved to melody as he contemplates the sons of New England and of Dixie marching together under the same flag. His contribution to the war lyrics is entitled "The Eagle's Song" (New York *Herald*):

The lioness whelpt, and the sturdy cub
Was seized by an eagle and carried up
And homed for a while in an eagle's nest,
And slept for a while on an eagle's breast,
And the eagle taught it the eagle's song:
"To be stanch and valiant and free and strong!"

The lion whelp sprang from the eerie nest,
From the lofty crag where the queen birds rest,
He fought the king on the spreading plain,
And drove him back o'er the foaming main.
He held the lands as thrifty chief,
And reared his cattle and reaped his sheaf.
Nor sought the help of a foreign hand,
Yet welcomed all to his own free land!

Two were the sons that the country bore
To the Northern lakes and the Southern shore,
And Chivalry dwelt with the Southern son,
And Industry lived with the Northern one.

Tears for the time when they broke and fought!
Tears was the price of the Union wrought!
And the land was red in a sea of blood,
Where brother for brother had swelled the flood!

And now that the two are one again,
Behold on their shield the word: "Refrain!"
And the lion cubs twain sing the eagle's song:
"To be stanch and valiant and free and strong!"
For the eagle's beak and the lion's paw,
And the lion's fangs and the eagle's claw,
And the eagle's swoop and the lion's might,
And the lion's leap and the eagle's sight,
Shall guard the flag with the word: "Refrain!"
No that the two are one again!
Here's to a cheer for the Yankee ships!
And "Well done, Sam!" from the mother's lips!

Sam Walter Foss tells (in *The Sun*) of "The Awakening of Uncle Sam." We reprint three of the six stanzas:

"Oh, Uncle Sam," they said, "has grown fat and loves his ease,
And he lingers long at table and distends his growing girth;
The strong arm we used to know has grown sluggard-like and slow,
And they mock his snug indifference to the end of all the earth."
. . . . . .
He has risen from his feasting, the old look is on his face,
For the voices of the helpless and the dying throng his path,
For he sees at last their tears and their groans are in his ears,
And his arm is clothed with thunder and his heart is nerved with wrath!

We have wronged him, the forbearing, him the patient, slow to smite,
And we love him more than ever and are prouder of his fame;
And we weep the taunts we uttered and the whispered sneers we muttered—
For his guns before Manila silenced all the tongues of blame.

Thomas J. Vivian feels the thrill of an awakening national life, and after telling of various assemblages in days of peace, of Teutons, of "sons of Erin," and of "sons of Garibaldi," he depicts (in the New York *Journal*) the sudden transformation wrought by war:

Across the field—'twas in the days of war—
Raced three platoons at the double,
For they had to carry the rifle-pits
Which blazed like hell on the bubble!
'Twas Captain O'Flannagan led the charge,
While Corporal Schwanenflugler
Trotted shoulder to shoulder up the slope
With Tagliafer, the bugler.

No foreigners these—in the days of war—
No Italian flag above them!
No Irish song for a call to arms!
No German watchwords move them!
But Yankees all in the face of a foe,
And they storm the earthworks gory,
With "Yankee Doodle" their rallying song
And their fighting flag Old Glory.

The "Nine Mile Bard," whoever he may be, has memories of the "good old times" before the days of protected cruisers and battle-ships, and (in the Philadelphia *Record*) he sings of "The Old-Fashioned Frigate" in verses that conclude as follows:

She was built of Yankee timber and manned by Yankee men,
An' fought by Yankee sailors—Lord send their like again!
With the wind abaft the quarter and the sea-foam flyin' free,
An' every tack and sheet housed taut an' braces eased to lee,
You could hear the deep sea thunder from the knight-heads where it broke,
As she trailed her lee guns under in a blindin' whirl of smoke.

She didn't run at twenty knots—she wasn't built to run—
An' we didn't need a half a watch to handle every gun,
Our captain didn't fight his ship from a little pen of steel;
He fought her from his quarter-deck, with two hands at the wheel.
An' we fought in Yankee fashion, half-naked—stripped to board—
An' when they hauled their Red Rag down we praised the Yankee Lord;
We fought like Yankee sailors, and we'll do it, too, again.
You've changed the ships an' methods, but you can't change Yankee men!"

THE NEW FRENCH PLAY IN AN ENGLISH DRESS.

THERE are many new French plays; but *the* new French play is, of course, "Cyrano de Bergerac" (see LITERARY DIGEST, March 26). Richard Mansfield has already announced his intention of producing "Cyrano" in this country, and the production of it a few days ago in London by a French company headed by Coquelin has been the dramatic and literary event of the month in England. London was as enthusiastic as Paris had been, and not only the play but the book, in English as well as in French, is having a sensational run.

This immediate popularity of M. Rostand's work is by some accepted as evidence of its international value as a work of art. In this opinion Edmund Gosse does not share. He has the highest opinion of the play, but he thinks it peculiarly French and bound to lose most of its charm in translation. Writing in *Cosmopolis* (July) Mr. Gosse says:

"One had grown resigned; one had come to take for granted that French poetry was in future to be a negation of sense and light and nature, a Rosicrucian mystery inexplicable to everybody except the elect, a mixure of absinthe and anarchism and M. Alfred Jarry. Suddenly there arrives M. Edmond Rostand, and 'all's well with the world' again.

"The success of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' (Charpentier et Fasquelle) has given, I am told, no satisfaction in Symbolist circles. Doubt is expressed whether M. Rostand has the least idea of how to penetrate the arcana of the esoteric; he is sneered at for having absolutely refused to exhale 'supérieurement son intime souffrance.' In short in the recesses of the Bou' Miche, 'Cyrano' is regarded as a very poor affair. But the great public is enchanted, and I must confess that for once on a question of literature I am with the masses. Positively if it comes to having to choose between 'Ubu Roi' and 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' Philistine or no Philistine, I must be passionately on the side of the angels.

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In fact, the position of this laughing, fighting, bragging, sparkling poem is very nearly parallel to that of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's 'Barrack-room Ballads' with us. Into our poetic world of dreams and delicacies and low temperature, that robust production broke with a scandalous effusion of heat and blood. There were several exquisite spirits which shrunk away afflicted by the noise and glare of it. So, too, one can quite understand that the captivating vitality of 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' expressed in forms which show no recognition whatever of the technical theories of the last fifteen years, has been highly exasperating to certain melancholy purists, 'hérissés et abscons comme la lune.' But laughter and gaiety and sunlight must have their turn, and M. Rostand deserves all our thanks for recapturing the wholesome popular note that French poetry had so drearily and so completely resigned.

"Who would have supposed, six months ago, that the next poetical sensation in Paris was to be something made up in equal doses of Dumas *père* and Théophile Gautier and Alfred de Musset? Those who are more fortunate than I have seen the great Coquelin surge up out of the crowded pit of the Hôtel de Bourgogne with his terrible nose and his 'Ah! je vais me fâcher!' The soul of Cyrano has passed into Coquelin—it is the poet himself who says so; but I think that it is not needful to witness the great actor's performance to appreciate M. Rostand's poem. Quite exceptionally, on the contrary, the fantastic and turbulent beauty of the scenes is apparent in the mere blind reading of them; one sees, without the advantage of M. Coquelin's aid, and perhaps even the better because not swept along by his tyrannical personality, how deliciously the spirit of the piece is supported by the poet, what a triumph it is of grotesque and gasconading romance. It is to be translated, they tell us, and presented to an English public; but how, I am at a loss to conceive. Without the ring of the rimed alexandrines, what sort of impression can possibly be given of Cyrano's extravagance of fancy and preposterous linguistic invention? It seems to me inconceivable that in the attempt to adapt to our rude stage a work so fantastically lyrical, all that makes it what it is should not evaporate like a vial full of essence left uncorked. . . . In short, the more one thinks of it, the more one becomes convinced that in these days of cosmopolitanism here at least is a product of the French mind expressed in art in such a way as to be exclusively interesting and intelligible if left untouched in its native form. Therefore, if an English manager does persist in bringing out some dulled and tuneless travesty of 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' I for one shall merely read M. Rostand's verses over again at home."

WHAT DID SHAKESPEARE OWE TO MONTAIGNE?

M. PHILARÈTE CHASLES, a French critic, has gone so far as to say that it was Montaigne who transformed Shakespeare the poet into Shakespeare the thinker and philosopher. He finds Montaigne in every corner of "Hamlet," "Othello," and "Coriolanus," and indeed in all the great dramatist's work done after 1603, the date of the translation of Montaigne's Essays into English. Jacob Feis, another French critic, has been equally emphatic in claiming credit for Montaigne, and finds that "Hamlet" was written to discredit Montaigne's opinions, and identifies the character of *Hamlet* with Montaigne himself. Now comes an Englishman, John M. Robertson, with a book on the subject ("Montaigne and Shakespeare"), and tho he does not go nearly so far as MM. Chasles and Feis, he does find that Montaigne exerted a very appreciable influence upon the dramatist.

Reviewing the book in the London *Saturday Review*, J. Churton Collins sets it down as now indisputable that Shakespeare read Montaigne's Essays, and thinks it "not improbable" that he was "to some extent" inspired and colored by the Frenchman. On the question whether Shakespeare ever read the Essays, Mr. Collins says:

"Without committing ourselves to any opinion about the genuineness of the famous autograph in Florio's translation of Montaigne, we have one conclusive proof that that translation had been in Shakespeare's hands. It is often a matter of great difficulty to decide when passages closely resembling each other in different writers are to be regarded as mere coincidences, or when the similarity is to be set down to conscious or unconscious reproduction. Common sense and the ordinary laws of probability are perhaps as good criteria as we can have in these cases. When, for example, we find this description of a commonwealth in one writer, 'It is a nation that hath no kind of trafficke, no knowledge of letters, no name of magistrate, nor of politic superioritie, no use of service, of riches, or of povertie, no contracts, no successions, no partitions, no occupation, but idle, no use of wine, corne or metal,' and in another,

> 'I' the commonwealth I would by contraries
> Execute all things: for no kind of traffic
> Would I admit: no name of magistrate.
> Letters should not be known; no use of service,
> Of riches or of poverty; no contracts,
> Successions; bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none.
> No use of metal, corn or wine or oil;
> No occupation, all men idle, all:'

it would be an outrage both to common sense and to the laws of probability to assume that the resemblance between them was the result of mere coincidence. The first of these passages is to be found in Florio's translation of Montaigne's Essays, published in 1603, and the second is to be found in 'The Tempest,' composed almost certainly in or about 1610."

After disputing many of the conclusions of the French critics already named, Mr. Collins sums up his own judgment as follows:

"That he [Shakespeare] was acquainted with the Essays is certain and they could hardly have failed to attract and interest him greatly. The creator of Falstaff and of Jacques must have recognized a kindred spirit in the most humorous of philosophers and the most philosophical of humorists, and it may have been with a genius stimulated and even enriched by the author of the 'Apology of Raimond Sebonde,' that he went on with the creation of Hamlet, of Vincentio and of Prospero, or at all events made them the mouthpieces of his own meditative fancies. But we must guard against the old fallacy of *post hoc ergo propter hoc*. Both in intellect and temper there was much in common between Shakespeare and Montaigne. In each a subtle and restless intellect delighting in nice distinctions, in paradox, in casuistry, sought naturally the themes which would call it into play and afford it scope. To each the riddles of life, the relation of reason to truth, of free will to necessity, of humanity to the divine and the like, had the deepest attraction, and both accepted with perfect equanimity, for both were humorists, the absolute insolubility of the problems which fascinated them. The true nature of Shakespeare's indebtedness to Montaigne may be fairly estimated if we say what we believe may be said with truth, that had the Essays never appeared there is nothing to warrant the assumption that what he has in common with Montaigne would not have been equally conspicuous."

English Praise for Miss Wilkins.—When *The Saturday Review* (London) gives enthusiastic praise to an American writer, the occurrence is so novel as to deserve special mention. Miss Mary E. Wilkins's volume, "Silence, and Other Stories," is the recipient of such praise. We quote from *The Review* of June 25:

"The charm of Miss Wilkins's short stories is perennial, and survives even the somewhat dangerous abundance of her production. She came before the world just twelve years ago with 'The Adventures of Ann,' and by this time her works take something of the fulness of those of a Guy de Maupassant. It is amusing, indeed, to compare her with Maupassant, the demurest of New England nuns, with the roughest and most cynical of Gallic anatomists. Not to strain the paradox, there is a positive resemblance to be found between the essential methods of these two writers, by whom the mechanism of the short story has been more adroitly understood and carried out in a more business-like manner than by any other contemporary in America or France.

"This new volume contains six stories of the form and quality so familiar to the reader of Miss Wilkins, and each of them proceeds on its course with the smoothest and the most detached mastery. There is never a hitch, never a weakness; a certain inevi-

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table monotony of subject is the nearest approach to a fault that can be found. A certain conception becomes, however, more and more a favorite with Miss Wilkins. She likes to paint for us a beautiful girl, so chilled by maidenly reserve, so subdued by bashfulness, that she seems absolutely indifferent to men; and then we see, when it is almost too late, the elemental instincts assert themselves in a tyrannical crisis. This is the theme of 'The Buckley Lady,' of 'Evelina's Garden,' of 'Lydia Hersey,' and, in a secondary degree, even of 'A New England Prophet.' It is very charming and effective, but Miss Wilkins must beware of harping with too much insistence on this single string. . . . But no words of ours are needed to emphasize the manifold gifts of Miss Wilkins, or to recommend a volume which is quite worthy of her reputation."

MUSICAL GENIUS OF THE GERMANS.

THERE are twenty universities in Germany, sixteen of which give instruction in music. In Austria, three universities out of every five possess an analogous musical organization. In both countries, a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy may elect to be examined in the science of music alone. As music is an art, and, of all the arts, the one which appeals most to the sensibility, what right has it to rub elbows with philology? How can it lend itself to a university examination, and why should the student who has passed receive a diploma as doctor of philosophy, in Germany and Austria, when such a thing is unknown in all other countries in Christendom? These are questions which M. Maurice Emmanuel answers in the *Revue de Paris* (Paris, June 1). He has, he tell us, studied music in German institutions, and is therefore not without knowledge of the subject which he treats. It is thus he explains the matter:

"Among the Germans music is a vital function of society as well as of individuals. While, in France, musicians by profession form a society apart and are the antithesis of amateurs, German musical artists fraternize with the musicians less cultivated, but very serious, who are legion in all the social classes. Both associate daily in some common effort. I know nothing more interesting than these musical associations of which the elements are taken from sources so diverse. Musicians employed in the orchestras of theaters, pupils and masters of conservatories, choristers recruited from the working classes, from the middle classes, from the world of letters and science, constitute in every town musical societies of the highest value. The recruiting of members who are not professional musicians is so easy, and there are so many competent persons to be found, that the directors of the societies have a large number to choose from. It is beyond argument that such a fusion is possible only where musical culture and the technical facility of the amateurs are considerable. To produce such a result, pedagogy must have developed musical sensibility and experience must have ripened it. Such is the case in Germany."

It is to be observed, however, says M. Emmanuel, that, for the Germans, music is an intellectual art as well as a source of emotion. Pure music, exclusively instrumental, is one art; music in which the human voice intervenes is another and different art. The former is a revelation of soul to soul. Its effect on the sensibilities depends entirely on the individual. In the latter case, music is applied to words, and loses part of its indeterminateness. It is adapted to precise thought and definite sentiments, and is accompanied by a literary pleasure. The Germans are quick to comprehend the two musical forms. They understand the language of pure music; but when it comes to music which is sung, their constant thought then is to comprehend the verbal text, and they do not endure musical ideas conflicting with the literary ideas. It is because of the close accordance of music and text that they adore Schubert, and that Wagner moves them so profoundly.

M. Emmanuel continues as follows:

"It is remarkable, that the Germans, who are so fond of philosophizing, never apply philosophy to music. They care little about defining musical beauty. The German conception of music draws a line between its matter which is knowable, and its effects which are mysterious. Thus they keep their dream intact and can, after having scrutinized music as a science, taste it as the most intimate and unexplainable of arts. Beyond a certain limit, they abstain from discussing; they listen. . . . . .

"There are no burning musical questions on Germany. There is no Wagnerian craze such as exists outside of that country. Every one in Germany admires Wagner. No one, like the Wagner fanatics elsewhere, thinks of making him a god who reigns alone in an Olympus from which he has cast out the old gods. The Germans were prepared to comprehend the admirable musician-poet. They thoroughly enjoy that agreement of sounds and thoughts, so close and continuous in his works. They recognize, however, in their creator, a disciple of Bach, a continuer of Glück and Mozart, and do not see in Wagner a newcomer without ancestors or equals."

It should be added that it is not easy to obtain the degree of doctor of philosophy upon an examination in the science of music alone. The candidate must pass successfully three severe examinations, each separated from the other by a considerable interval. He must present a written dissertation showing a profound study of some question of detail, such as technic, musical philology, or history or pedagogy. He must finally, in the presence of the rectory of the university, its senators, professors, and doctors of all the faculties, defend against an opponent the conclusions of his dissertation and some theses which he has proposed to the faculty.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

THE fund to establish the Lowell Memorial Park at Cambridge, Mass., is complete. The park will contain lands identified with Lowell, Longfellow, and Parkman.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS is already at work on a book to be entitled "The War of '98 from First to Last." The announcement does not tell how soon the book will be completed.

FEW large towns are as well supplied with libraries as the small town of Amherst, Mass., which has a population of only 4,800. Besides the college library of 19,000 volumes, the villagers have access to a public library of 70,000 volumes and two other free reading-rooms containing 7,600 and 2,300 volumes respectively. Only ten towns in Massachusetts, according to the state report, are without free libraries.

IN discussing the periodicals which have not "succumbed to the wood-engraver," Mr. Henry James (in a letter recently published in *Literature*) singles out *The Atlantic Monthly* as worthy of the highest commendation. He says: "*The Atlantic* remains, with a distinction of its own, practically the single refuge of the essay and the literary portrait. The great picture-books occasionally admit these things—opening the door, however, but, as children say, on a crack. In *The Atlantic* the book-lover, the student, the painter, standing on his own feet, continues to have room to turn around."

MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN, in denying a rumor that he intends to desert Kentucky as a field of fiction, speaks, according to *The Bookman*, of his next book as follows: "I am now at work on what I consider the first novel of my life. It will embody three things: the humor of 'A Kentucky Cardinal,' the philosophic frankness of 'Summer in Arcady' and the spiritual seriousness of 'The Choir Invisible.' It is to be a story of town life and country life blended and contrasted. It will be twice as long as anything that I have ever attempted." Mr. Allen has already written part of the new work, but upon being asked when it would be finished, he rejoined, "When I am satisfied with it."

J. M. BARRIE, who has been writing introductory notes to a number of new books and new editions lately, gives a vivid reminiscence of Mrs. Oliphant in an introductory note to a volume of her short stories called "The Widow's Tale." He tells of his first impression of her when she "ordered me to Windsor," relating that he bought his first umbrella at that time to impress her. He continues: "The last time I saw her, which was shortly before her death, I knew her better. Her wit had all gone out of her eyes, tho not quite from her talk. Her face had grown very sweet and soft, and what had started to be the old laugh often ended pitifully. The two sons who had been so much to her were gone, and for the rest of her days she never forgot it, I think, for the length of a smile. She was less a novelist now than a pathetic figure in a novel. She was as brave as ever, but she had less self-control; and so, I suppose, it was that the more exquisite part of her, which the Scotchwoman's reserve had kept hidden, came to the surface and dwelt for the last year in her face, as if to let all those who looked on Mrs. Oliphant know what she was before she bade them good-by. I wonder if there is among the younger Scottish novelists of to-day any one so foolish as to believe that he has a right to a stool near this woman, any one who has not experienced a sense of shame (and some rage at his heart) if he found that for the moment his little efforts were being taken more seriously than hers. I should like to lead the simple man by the ear down the long procession of her books."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

EFFECTS OF SPANISH BULLETS.

THE general lack of knowledge of the effect of modern weapons in actual warfare could not have been better shown than by the reports, after the first skirmish of our marines at Guantanamo, that the Spanish had been mutilating our dead, and by the subsequent discovery that the supposed mutilation was but the ordinary effect of the Mauser bullet. According to an editorial in *The Medical News* (July 9), our own weapons work equal havoc, which is simply the natural result of high velocity and small caliber combined. We quote below part of the editorial to which reference has just been made. Says the writer:

"The terrific execution done by the Spanish bullets among our troops in Cuba, and which at first led to a severe arraignment of the Spaniards on the supposition that they had mutilated the dead, is explained by the fact that they used rifles of small caliber, but affording great initial velocity to the projectile. The Mauser rifle used by the Spanish army, and the Krag-Jorgensen with which our regular troops are equipped, are weapons of this character. It was to be expected that the wounds inflicted upon the Spaniards by our troops would be of the same description as those sustained by our men. A careful examination of the Spaniards killed in the various engagements confirms these expectations, and therefore refuted the charge of mutilation.

"The missiles from these weapons work their worst havoc at the point of exit. The wound of entrance, wherever it may be, regardless of the varying density of the different tissues of the body, is usually no larger than the size of the bullet, while the orifice of exit is large and jagged. Whatever theory may be accepted as the explanation of this, the effect is beyond question."

Careful observations made by Dr. Orlando Ducker at Camp McCalla are quoted as showing what the typical wound made by such bullets is like. Of the effect on the head of a slain Spanish soldier, he says:

"The wound of entrance, so far as the inner table of the skull was involved, was clean cut and the size of the bullet, altho from the outer table a piece was chipped off at the lower margin of the orifice. The wound of exit was irregular in shape, and measured about one inch in diameter, damaging alike the inner and outer tables of the skull. There was a complete longitudinal fracture through the frontal bone. In this case, as in a similar one described, the fracture did not communicate with the wound of entrance or that of exit. These fractures are supposed to have been due to the great velocity of the missile through the brain substance, by which sufficient time was not allowed for cell compression, resulting in the bursting of the skull, so to speak. This effect is intensified by a deforming bullet or by an expanding bullet, as it widens the area of compression. An exploding bullet would be still more destructive, but there is no evidence that such a missile is being used by the Spanish forces.

"A recent investigation of some samples of Mauser cartridges used by the Spanish troops which were sent to Washington by the marines at Guantanamo has aroused the indignation of ordnance experts. The bullets were found to be enclosed in brass casings, which, as is well known, can hardly fail to cause blood-poisoning in a person wounded by them, no matter how slight the injury. The use of brass casings is considered barbarous, and is not countenanced in warfare by civilized nations."

Effect of Anger on the Eyes of Animals.—"Until comparatively lately," says Louis Robinson, in an article on "Eye Language" in *Blackwood's Magazine*, "there seems to have been a good deal of difference of opinion as to the action of the pupil under the influence of emotion. About five years ago I had some correspondence with Sir S. Wilkes, the distinguished president of the Royal College of Physicians, upon this very subject, and he informed me that after long inquiry he had been unable to get any trustworthy information as to how the pupil behaved in the lower animals when they were under the influence of emotion. The correspondence had been called forth by my stating in an article . . . that a dog's pupils dilate when he is angry. The evidence upon which I based this statement was gathered at the house of a friend who had a fox terrier which used to become furious when teased. It had a basket in the corner of the room to which it retired when offended. The light from the chandelier shone full upon its face, and I frequently observed that when the animal was especially angry the eye-chambers reflected the light in the same way as do those of a human being when the pupils are dilated with atropin. Having no quarrel with the animal myself, I could approach him with safety when others were exciting his wrath, and found that on such occasions the pupils of his eyes were widely open. It so happened that about the same time Sir S. Wilkes had been making observations upon parrots, and found that the pupil contracted when the birds were under the influence of anger. On extending my observations to other animals, I found that cats and monkeys exhibited the same peculiarity as the dog when enraged and meditating mischief, but that in several instances, as soon as the creatures were provoked beyond endurance and flew at their persecutors, the pupils suddenly contracted. I offer the following conjecture as to the reason of this phenomenon: When an animal is angry and face to face with a foe, but has not made up its mind as to the most effective method of attack, it is important that the eyes should take in as much as possible of the enemy and his surroundings; but when the actual onslaught is made, the attention of the assailant is fully concentrated upon some particular point of his adversary's body."

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PLANETARY DEVELOPMENT.

ONE would hardly think of studying physical astronomy, especially that branch of it that relates to the early history of planetary development, in the laboratory. Yet this has been done of late by several investigators, and one of the latest. The Abbé Moreux gives a popular account of his methods and results

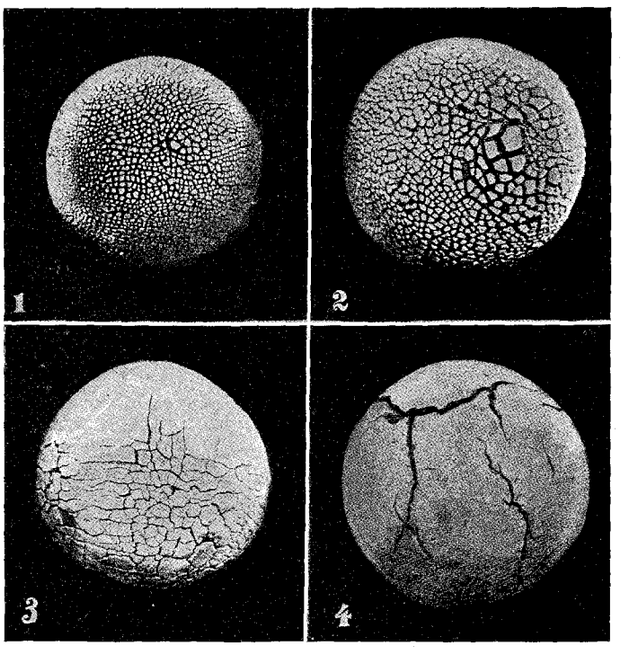

FIG. 1.—DILATED GLOBE.—Moist layer of plaster $\frac{1}{50}$ inch thick. Fine cracks, crowded together.

FIG. 2.—MOIST LAYER $\frac{1}{20}$ INCH THICK.—Cracks less numerous and better defined.

FIG. 3.—NEARLY DRY LAYER OF $\frac{1}{10}$ INCH.—Cracks far apart, arranged on arcs of great circles.

FIG. 4.—INCOMPRESSIBLE NUCLEUS, covered with clay cracked by drying. (Experiment of M. du Ligondès.)

in *La Nature* (Paris, June 25). He has tried in particular to reproduce artificially the conditions under which the crust of the planet Mars must have attained its present state, and concludes that the so-called canals are only great cracks, their frequent "doubling" being an optical illusion. Says M. Moreux:

"The doubling of the canals of Mars . . . seems more and

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more to find its explanation in purely optical phenomena. The theory of M. Antoniadi, confirmed by my experiments and by the explanation that I have given of the doubling of a line at the distance of indistinct vision, seems to be established by facts. Mars is furrowed with dark lines that are seen double, sometimes, by astronomers whose telescopes are a little out of focus. It is sufficient, as I have shown, that these focal errors should attain scarcely one tenth of a millimetre [1-250 inch], when the atmosphere is agitated to double all fine lines.

"On the other hand, whatever may be the future success of this hypothesis, we may say that it is absolutely independent of any theory regarding the nature of the 'canals.' What are these alleged canals that furrow the planet Mars and that are some of them thousands of miles long? The theory that I advanced in the session of the Astronomical Society of France, held on May 4, and that was afterwards published by the British Astronomical Society, depends on questions of geology and physical geography; and it is on this account that I hope it may interest the readers of this paper.

"The earth, once fluid and incandescent, became covered, on cooling, with a solid crust that was forced, in order to follow the core in its contraction, to fracture in different places. . . . Must we conclude that all other planets must have done the same thing on cooling? This would be to go beyond the premises, and in spite of some current opinions in geology we must examine the question from a broader point of view. Since no planet has been subjected to exactly the same climatic conditions as the earth, so none of them can be absolutely similar in the details of its formation. The laws of mechanics will be sufficient to show what influence, for example, a change in the variation of gravity might exercise on the terrestrial relief and on the alteration of density in the interior of the globe.

"To those who pay little attention to mathematical formulæ and to induction, however legitimate it may be, we can give a simple experimental proof. Let us examine the surface of the moon, even with the aid of a very feeble instrument; we shall be struck by the fact that nothing on our satellite recalls the great lines of the earth's surface; there are only two great mountain chains—the Apennines and the Alps; everywhere are pits, craters and ring-mountains of gigantic size; in a word, the surface is almost entirely volcanic in formation. A closer examination will show us that, if we could have seen it before this recent formation, the moon would have presented a network of fissures of which the earth has no example. These cracks, of which some extend in straight lines across a whole hemisphere, are still visible as rays springing from the great craters, such as Tycho, Copernicus, Aristarchus, etc. It is useless to add that geology, the science whose subject is the structure of the earth's crust, is silent on the subject of these lunar features. She seems to say to the astronomers: 'I have fulfilled the task imposed on me; do you take charge of the celestial bodies and explain their formation.' We must humbly avow that this new labor is by no means easy.

"Nasmyth seems to have been the first to make experimentally, on a glass globe, cracks analogous to those observed on the moon. In 1890, M. Daubrée tried some similar experiments and proved again that we must consider forces absolutely different from those that act on the earth, if we want to try to explain the great lines of fracture presented by certain of the planets. Last year I repeated these experiments of M. Daubrée, varying his method of working in order to be able to compare the results. The dilation, by means of an air-pump, of hollow rubber globes covered with plaster-of-paris, gave me appearances recalling that of the planet Mars (Figs. 1, 2, 3). Was there not a similar cause acting in the two cases to produce the same effects? Perhaps. Nevertheless it is scarcely probable that the crust of Mars, as well as that of the moon, yielding to strong interior pressure, ended, one fine morning, by swelling up like a common rubber balloon! The reason for the fissures, simple as it may be, seems less evident.

"Altho the planets have not all been formed in the same manner, we may nevertheless, according to a recent theory of my friend Colonel du Ligondès, divide them into two classes; those of rapid formation, like Jupiter and the earth, and those of slow formation, like Mars, Mercury, and certain satellites. It was this idea, based on absolutely sure mechanical considerations, that suggested to me a new interpretation of the experiments of which I have spoken.

"If we grant that Mars was formed slowly, we may say that at each instant condensation became more and more regular. Besides, the heat could not have been so intense as in the case of rapid formation, and contraction could have taken place at the same time as condensation. The materials of the surface were then added to a core that must have contracted very little during the period that followed. This last layer, then, quickly lost its original heat and that acquired by contact with the subjacent layers. In cooling off it must soon have become too small to envelop the nucleus that it covered at first. Hence the phenomena of contraction that have furrowed the surface with innumerable cracks. All these lines recall the phenomena observed with dilated globes. In one case the subjacent surface swelled up; in the other—the case of Mars—the envelope shrank. The final result should be the same in both. To sum up, the crust of Mars could not act like the solid surface of our earth because of the difference in the contraction of the two nuclei. The canals of Mars, then, are very probably cracks analogous to those that once furrowed the lunar surface. It is they that separate vast plateaus of reddish tint and of slight changeableness. Mountain chains, in all probability, have not yet made their appearance on so young a globe. All this must make of the planet a world very dissimilar to ours.

"And now what do these 'canals' contain? What are the dark spaces to which the name of 'seas' has been given? Has life appeared there, and with it shall we find thinking beings, intelligent creatures, who are observing and studying our movements? These are questions palpitating with interest, on which we shall endeavor to throw light in another study."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO RACE.

IN discussing this question, *The Medical Times* (New York, July) reminds us that in the days of the Colonization Society which was formed to settle the slavery question by removing all the negroes to Africa, Dr. Horace Bushnell, the eminent New England divine, maintained that if the white and the black race should continue to live side by side in this country the stronger would inevitably drive out the weaker. Says the writer:

"In this connection the mortuary reports of some of our cities are of marked interest. In March, 1898, the death-rates for whites in Baltimore was 1 to 852; for negroes, 1 to 385. In Nashville, for the month of March the death-rate for whites was 1 to 855; for negroes, 1 to 480. Statistics of other cities with a large colored population show similar results. It is a question whether, notwithstanding all the efforts which are being made to improve the condition of the colored race by education and facilities for remunerative labor, the colored race, as a race in the United States, is doomed, by the working of a natural law, to such a diminution of its number that, like the North American Indians, in time only a vestige will be left.

"In the present crisis, when the question of protection to the islands we are setting free from a despotism which has shown no improvement since the Middle Ages is troubling the minds of our statesmen, may not the solution be found in the adaptability of the negro for active service in the tropical regions of the West Indies and the Philippines as a soldier? There are now in this country nine millions of colored people, and in our army five thousand negro troops, who have shown their bravery in Indian wars and who are 'immune' to yellow fever. There are no braver men than trained negroes, and under white officers, whom they are accustomed to respect, none who would do better work in the tropical regions which are coming under our control. Why not increase the five thousand to twenty thousand, and with them garrison our new possessions?"

Economical Uses of Bacteria.—Some of the uses to which bacteria are being put have been noted from time to time in these columns. Others are given by Prof. H. Marshall Ward, who, in his presidential address before the Botanical Section of the British Association, at its last meeting, dwelt at considerable length on the many industrial processes which depend more or less for their success on bacterial fermentations. "The subject is young," he says, as quoted in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "but the little that has been discovered makes it imperative that we should go on, for the results are of immense importance to science, and open up vistas of practical application which are already taken advantage of in commerce. A bacillus has been

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discovered by Alvarez which converts a sterilized decoction of indigo plant into indigo sugar and indigo white, the latter then oxidizing to form the valuable blue dye, whereas the sterile decoction itself, even in the presence of oxygen, forms no indigo. Certain stages in the preparation of tobacco leaves and of tea depend on a carefully regulated fermentation, which must be stopped at the right moment, or the product is impaired or even ruined. While in flax and hemp the best fibers are separated by steeping in water till the middle lamella is destroyed, not every water is suitable for the process, but only that containing a particular bacillus, which destroys the pectin compounds of the lamella and leaves the cellulose. A process depending on this fact has been patented in the United States. The steeping of skins in water preparatory to tanning involves bacterial action for removal of the hair and epidermal coverings; and the swelling of the limed skins is a fermentation process. Hay and ensilage have to go through fermentations involving bacterial action. The various flavors of butter and cheese are each produced by special bacteria, and the cultivation of them has become a considerable business, so that the production of whatever flavor may be desired has become a matter of reasonable certainty."

INFECTION BY BREATH.

IN order to impress on us how easily infection may often be disseminated by the breath, a writer in *The Hospital* (London) bids us watch the course of the smoke expelled from the mouth of one who is enjoying a cigar. He says:

"The fumes do but make visible what is happening all the day whether we smoke or not. Each of the tiny particles of carbon or condensed vapor, which in their millions make up a wreath of smoke, does but indicate the track taken by a corresponding particle of expired air, which, if it can carry the visible carbon, can still more easily carry the invisible microbe. Thus a whiff of smoke entering our nostrils and penetrating our lungs does but show the course which might be taken just as easily by a swarm of microbes, and serves to demonstrate one at least of the ways in which a crowded life passed in close community with our fellows leads to mischief. The passage of a whiff of smoke from mouth to mouth does, in fact, but illustrate the mode in which the well-recognized evils of rebreathing expired air are produced. It is not the air, but what the air carries with it, that does the harm. What is illustrated by tobacco smoke is sometimes proved in another way. In the bright sunbeams motes are said to dance, and by careful watching one may see not only how numerous these motes are, but of what nasty stuff they are not infrequently composed. The wheezy flower-seller coughing over his tray of violets, the loud-voiced hawker shouting over his barrow of strawberries, the sniffling child sneezing at the street corner, the panting person who *will* shake out his handkerchief in the 'bus before using it, even polite people talking to each other, are all doing things which on a dull day seem innocuous enough. Let the sun shine, however, and the tell-tale sunbeams soon display the showers of saliva and the crowds of dust which are thus scattered in the air and can almost be traced from mouth to mouth. This is esthetically abominable, but in the vast majority of cases probably does no harm. Here and there, however, these particles come from people who are diseased, and carry diseases to those who are healthy. The rebreathing of expired air is certainly one cause of disease, especially to those who live in towns and in close dwellings; and how real is the risk, and how readily the passage of solid particles from man to man and from mouth to mouth is accomplished, is made manifest every time a whiff of tobacco makes us cough."

Electricity in Paper.—"During its manufacture," says *Le Papier* (Paris), "paper is often charged with electricity by the friction of its passage over the drying-cylinders and other parts of the machine—an inconvenience which makes itself felt when the paper is used. Efforts have been made, without much success, either to extract, to prevent, or to neutralize this electric charge, by putting the roller in electric contact with the ground and by placing near the paper, at the moment when it leaves the machine, a metal point that attracts the charge. Messrs. H. J. Rogers and V. M. Morday have discovered, as the result of a series of experiments, that the lack of success of these processes must be attributed in general to the insufficiency of the means employed, and especially to the fact that the paper is charged with electricity, not only on the surfaces, but also internally. The discharge of the electricity on the surfaces is ineffective because, after this discharge, the interior charge is eliminated slowly, and because the surface of the paper is thus subjected anew to electric influence. The inventors, having thus taken account of the causes of the ill success of their predecessors, have reached a satisfactory result by using very large discharge-spaces and by offering to the surface of the paper numerous discharge-points disposed in such manner as to act during a sufficient time to remove the electricity not only from the surfaces, but also from the interior."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE first attempt at scientific forecasting of the weather," says E. J. Prindle, in an article on "Weather Forecasts" in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, July, "was the result of a storm which, during the Crimean war, November 14, 1854, almost destroyed the fleets of France and England. As a storm had raged several days earlier in France, Vaillant, the French Minister of War, directed that investigations be made to see if the two storms were the same, and if the progress of the disturbances could have been foretold. It was demonstrated that the two were in reality one storm, and that its path could have been ascertained and the fleet forewarned in ample time to reach safety."

PAPER BULLETS.—"There used to be a saying in the old dueling days of a generation past," says *The National Druggist*, "that 'every bullet has its billet.' Now, if we may believe a statement in *Der Militärarzt* (a German journal devoted to army medical matters), the time has arrived when a billet, even a *billet doux*, may be converted into a bullet. The journal named states that a French army surgeon has invented a bullet made of compressed paper, covered by a thin sheet of highly polished aluminum. The new bullet, it is claimed, is less expensive than those in use; it makes equally as good targets at any range, and the wound made by it is, surgically, clean, healing with far greater ease than wounds made by any of the missiles now in use. Thus, while the number of wounded may be no less, the labor of the surgeons will be lightened by the absence of septic conditions."

COMING MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—The preliminary announcement of the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Boston, in August 22–27, 1898, has been made. A meeting of the council will be held on Saturday, August 20, at the Rogers Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the meetings of the various sections of the associations will be held in the immediate vicinity. Many foreign scientists have been invited and foreign educational institutions are asked to send delegates to the meetings. A number of affiliated societies will meet in Boston during the same week. The headquarters of the council will be at the Copley Square Hotel. Further details of the arrangements can be obtained from the local secretary, Prof. H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

THE French expert in instantaneous photography, M. Marey, has been making an interesting study of the muscles during work. Says *Cosmos* in its report of the Academy of Sciences: "The mechanism of locomotion is very complex. The work of Mr. Marey has already elucidated a number of points, but he finds that the information at hand is yet very incomplete, and to get a surer base for deduction it is necessary to collect new facts. To obtain these complicated data, the process is somewhat laborious, but the results that it gives are quite worth the trouble. M. Marey indicates the plan that he employed, embracing light successive operations. We shall notice only the fundamental ones. They consist in obtaining by chronophotography the series of attitudes of the animal in the acts to be studied, and then in killing it and preparing its skeleton, so that this can be photographed in the same attitudes as the living animal. Thus we have the elements for a complete study of the muscular system. M. Marey has applied his method to the horse, and gives very complete details of the series of successive operations and the deductions that can be made from them."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACCORDING to the *Bautechnische Zeitschrift*, as abstracted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "Belgium exports a sort of black marble which is nothing else than prepared slate. The slate suitable for this purpose is first polished very smooth with a sandstone, so that no visible impression is made on it with the chisel; this is the rough polish. After this polish finely with artificial pumice-stone and finally finish with extremely light natural pumice-stone. The polished surface now presents a velvet-like, soft appearance. The surface is then dried and heated thoroughly, whereupon the finely polished surface is impregnated with a heated mixture of oil and fine lampblack. This is allowed to remain for twelve hours. According to whether the slate used is more or less gray, the process is repeated until it loses its gray appearance. Now polish thoroughly with emery which is taken on a linen rag, and finally finish polishing with tin ashes to which is added some lampblack. After the polishing is finished spread wax dissolved in turpentine, to which some lampblack is also added, on the polished plate warmed again. Allow it to remain some time and then rub off vigorously with a clean linen rag. The slate thus treated now has a deep black appearance and looks like black marble. The polish is just as durable as the latter. The polished surfaces can be etched, engraved, gilded and silvered, just the same as genuine marble."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE PARIS PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

ALL who were interested in the Chicago Parliament of Religions will recollect that very considerable interest was shown by an influential portion of the Catholic church in the proceedings of that body. The Pope, through Cardinal Gibbons, sent his blessing, and a large number of bishops and priests were present.

But this was in America. In France, where it has been proposed to hold a similar parliament in 1900, the church authorities have refused to countenance the scheme, and the Abbé Victor Charbonnel has in consequence withdrawn from the church and is waging war on some of his brethren.

Mr. Theodore Stanton, in the Chicago *Open Court* (May), throws some light upon the abbé and his difference with his church. Charbonnel, we are told, has been a liberal from the beginning, and his aim has been to spread liberal ideas in the church, especially in France; but he has had to face a most determined and successful resistance.

Mr. Stanton quotes the abbé as follows:

"I could not succeed in awakening any idea of independence in starting a movement of conscience. It was only too evident that they did not wish to be delivered from the yoke, and I was at length convinced that it was useless to try to give light and air to the Catholic church."

Mr. Stanton says further:

"While in this uneasy and dissatisfied state of mind, news of the famous Parliament of Religions of Chicago reached the eager ears of the Abbé Charbonnel. It immediately appealed to his liberal mind, his large heart, and his vivid imagination, and he forthwith determined to bring about the assembling of a similar body at Paris during the international exhibition of 1900.

"The proposal was at first approved by the Catholic clergy of America and France, and was even looked upon with favor by the Pope himself. Cardinal Gibbons, who happened to be passing through France at this moment on his way to Rome, took upon himself to place in the hands of his holiness the preliminary plan for the congress drawn up by the abbé; and the latter was informed that the document had been read by Leo XIII. and was received with marked signs of sympathy. Therefore the French archbishops and bishops began a vigorous attack upon the proposition and brought to bear great pressure on the Vatican, with the result that the Abbé Charbonnel soon found himself left in almost absolute isolation, being abandoned by the high and low ecclesiastical dignitaries who had at first given him the warmest encouragement. This whole story is told by the abbé in an interesting volume which throws a flood of light on European Catholicism."

The abbé's idea was to have a congress of churches, each church sending its representatives. When he saw that the Catholic church would have nothing to do with the scheme, so organized, he undertook to make it a body of religious men, men noted for their authority in their respective churches. He now put his plan before the leading lay advocates of liberal Catholicism. They approved it, but dared not assume the responsibility of putting their names to it. They had consulted the ecclesiastical authorities and declined to act. Abbé Charbonnel tells the result as follows:

"The determination of the church to turn a deaf ear to the new spirit of tolerance which showed itself at the Chicago Parliament of Religions, and which might spread to the Old World, was now clearly evident, and it was also evident that we did not possess a body of liberal laymen capable of taking a bold initiative. In the mean while Cardinal Gibbons denied in a letter published in Paris that he had ever encouraged the friends of the movement in favor of such a congress. He repudiated, at the risk of repudiating his own conduct at Chicago, our enterprise and our efforts. . . . To be supported by such men as Gibbons and Ireland, by the young Catholicism of America, had been my greatest hope. Abandoned by them, I had simply to recognize that I was beaten and to leave a church where, for a man of my liberalism, there was nothing to do."

Mr. Stanton says that Charbonnel has severed all connection with the proposed congress of religions, and the enterprise will now be considerably modified and pass into other hands. It will be managed by the professors of religious science at the Sorbonne, and will become a congress of religious sciences rather than a congress of religions.

The editor of *The Open Court*, in commenting upon Mr. Stanton's article, gives this reason for his church's refusal to support Charbonnel:

"In Chicago the Roman Catholics were guests, the dominant religion of the country being Protestant Christianity; but in France the Roman church would have been the hostess. Considering the claims of the Roman church as the sole Catholic institution, this circumstance rendered the situation more difficult than in America. When those who are in power call a parliament, it may easily appear as a concession and the world will be inclined to interpret the step as a surrender of the traditional policy. Apparently the participation of the church in a religious parliament in America is different from directly holding a religious parliament in a Roman Catholic country."

The editor further says that the Pope is not opposed to the idea of a parliament of religions *per se*. He is simply afraid that the Catholic church, as hostess, would be made to indorse the liberal ideas of such a body.

IS EVANGELICALISM DECLINING?

THE article by Mr. Heath, which we published in condensed form in our columns (June 4), on "The Waning of Evangelicalism," has called forth a prompt reply in the same magazine (*Contemporary Review*) in which Mr. Heath's article was published. J. Guinness Rogers writes the reply, and confines himself, for the most part, to disputing the truth of the assumption that evangelicalism is really waning. He says:

"I am writing in the midst of the May meetings and am hearing much of progress. I know not where I am to look for signs of decay. The British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society are among the most conspicuous of these evangelical institutions, and in neither of them is there any symptom of this 'tendency to decline.' The latter is celebrating its centenary, and was able at its opening meeting to report contributions of £32,000 towards the £50,000 it intends to raise as a grateful memento of the past, and a necessary preparation for enlarged operations in the future. Then comes the Church Missionary Society, and it alone supplies a sufficient answer to many a doleful jeremiad. The recent story of that society is indeed one of the most cheering features in our modern church-life, and must be a staggering difficulty for those who are so fully assured of the decline of the evangelical party in the Established Church. The Bishop of Liverpool is cited as saying that 'the evangelical clergy are to-day but a small minority of the Church of England.' That is probably true, but here is a fact to be put on the opposite side. The Church Missionary Society represents the evangelical party in the foreign work of that church, and there never was a period when its spirit was so buoyant, its courage so undaunted, or its resources so abundant as the present. To take a phrase from the newspaper slang of the day, the report at the late public meeting shows that the last has been a record year in the history of the society, and further, that its directors mean to break the record in the new year on which they have entered. If I turn to other kindred missionary societies, the result is the same."

Mr. Rogers admits that the evangelical movement is on the decline among the Anglican clergy, but he thinks this is no cause for surprise and simply shows "that the Establishment was never

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meant to be an evangelical preserve, and, in truth, that if evangelicals are to continue there, it must be on sufferance."

Another admission made by Mr. Rogers is that some of the doctrinal interpretations that have been made much of by evangelicals are losing their hold. He writes:

"Not content with insisting that the Bible is the Word of God, evangelical orthodoxy has committed itself to a theory of *verbal inspiration* with all its surrounding difficulties—difficulties which the higher criticism has recently shown to be all but insuperable. It has not only contended, and rightly contended, for the doctrine of retribution, but it has wrought it out into a *theory of eternal punishment* whose details have been derived from Dante rather than from the writers of the New Testament. It has not been content even to maintain these as opinions by which it felt bound conscientiously to adhere. It has elevated them into an essential part of the evangelical creed, and has not been sparing in its condemnation of those who, while they held fast by the central truth, were unable to accept these inferences from it. It will hardly be denied—first, that these dogmas have been extremely unpopular; second, that the identification of evangelicalism with them has been singularly unfortunate for itself; and third, that the decay of faith in these special tenets has, tho very unjustly, been regarded as a sign of the waning of evangelicalism itself. It must not be forgotten that there has always been a considerable section of evangelical teachers and preachers who have refused to pronounce these shibboleths, and it may safely be said that by a large majority of the most earnest and enlightened men in the school they are now at all events assigned their proper place as theological opinions about which there may be legitimate differences of opinion, even among those who hold most firmly by the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. This does not mean any decline of the faith. On the contrary, it suggests rather an increase of its strength as the result of a more intelligent discrimination between that which is essential and that which is subordinate."

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF EMPTY PROTESTANT PEWS.

THE slow progress, or worse, of several Protestant denominations in their work in the larger cities has been the occasion for much discussion in church bodies anxious to find a remedy for this condition of things. In *The Catholic World* (June) Mr. S. T. Swift discusses the situation and finds in it the signs of a decadence of Protestantism. He refers to the "facile breaking down of doctrinal walls which men of a past generation built up with their lives," and concludes that this is significant, not of a "deepening spiritual life," as some claim, but of "a growing laxity of thought." Where, he asks, is the evidence of this deepening spirituality? Certainly not in "the multiplication of showy many-lettered organizations" or "the wearing of variegated badges." Nor is it seen in the growth of membership in the denominations, and he points to the Methodist Year-Book as authority for this assertion. "Nor can the analysis of spirituality of the Protestant churches be based upon the attendance at the communion services, because there is so much variation in the frequency of such services."

But the true test for the decadence of Protestantism, Mr. Swift affirms, must be found in the dwindling size of its congregations. He cites the figures of *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.), which took a census of the attendance on a fair day last winter of 447 Methodist Episcopal churches in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Indianapolis, Des Moines, St. Paul, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Minneapolis. The average size of the congregations of these 447 churches of one of the strongest and most zealous Protestant denominations was only 182 at the morning service. A great many of these churches had less than 100 present. From these figures the writer concludes that the people are not at church for one of two reasons—a dying out of their religious sense or a tacit recognition of the fact that that sense is not fed in their places of worship. He continues:

"In Protestantism, the action of pulpit on pew is hardly stronger to-day than the action of pew upon pulpit. What aids has the minister to keep him on a higher spiritual plane than deacon or steward or simple pew-holder? What message has he of sufficient authority to induce the clever brain-worker to come and listen to it rather than sit at home concocting his own equally authoritative message for class-room or leader-column? American Protestantism has not even that dim consciousness of sacramental orphanage which English Protestantism has. It can not comprehend how starved and atrophied is its faculty of worship. It does not understand the pitying chill the Catholic feels in its empty churches, with less to hallow them as 'praying-places' than the chamber where honest nightly prayers are said, or the 'family altar' which one seldom finds nowadays outside the novels of Mrs. Stowe and Susan Warner. But it is beginning to realize some lack in its pulpit utterances, and it is making the tacit protest of absence against a diet of chaff. It really craves the authoritative teaching against which it fancies itself still protesting."

Mr. Swift points to the fact that the average seating capacity of the Catholic church in the above-named cities is 808, to 310 for each Protestant church; and these Catholic churches are always crowded to the rail.

He concludes with these words:

"But why are Protestant churches built if not to be filled? Why are Protestant ministers trained and appointed? Not as priests, but yet as preachers. Not as the dispensers of sacraments, but still as ethical teachers. And the true explanation of a state of affairs which is forcing itself into notice in every city of the land is that at last stubborn facts are beginning to show them that all which has bound them to their people in even that relation is the rapidly vanishing shadow of sacerdotalism, the craving for authoritative teaching, that hereditary instinct, deeper than all negative assertions, which they themselves have slowly but surely undermined, but which still tells their flocks that 'the priest's lips should keep knowledge.'"

A Defense of the "Individual Cup."—Having in view the objections urged against the use of the individual communion-cup by several religious journals, and particularly by *The Christian Advocate* of New York, *The Examiner* (Baptist) comes to the defense of that innovation in a leading editorial. It makes a special protest against the assumption that the use of the individual cup is contrary to the Scriptural idea of the Lord's Supper. On this it says:

"It is assumed, and the facts seem to justify the assumption, that but one cup was used at the institution of the supper by our Lord. But Jesus laid no stress on the use of one cup—that was not in His thought at all. It was to the memorial character of the broken bread and poured-out wine that He drew the attention of the disciples. It was not 'this cup,' but the wine contained in it, that was to constitute the memorial. And does any sane person suppose that but one cup was used at the supper of the Lord in the great church at Corinth? So far as can be made out from the very meager account of their observance of the supper, the method was much less orderly than is common with us. They seem to have partaken a good deal at random, and all the probabilities point to the use of many cups. Nothing in the apostle's censure of their mode of observing the supper can be construed as directed against the use of more than one cup. So much for the Scriptural side of the question.

"Another objection sometimes urged is that the use of individual cups destroyed the idea of communion in partaking of the supper. Does it? In the first place, with whom is the 'communion'? With the body of believers present, do you say? But that is not the teaching of the Word. The eating of the bread and drinking of the cup, Paul says, is a partaking of, or participation in, the body and blood of the Lord. It is, then, communion with the infinite Savior, not with finite man. Half the

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trouble over the 'communion question,' if not the whole of it, would be eliminated at once were the unscriptural conception of the supper as a 'communion of saints' *with one another* set aside. But, admitting its validity, the whole case against individual cups is surrendered the moment two cups are used. If two, why not twenty? If twenty, why not two hundred?"

GLADSTONE'S RELIGIOUS LIFE.

IT has been generally conceded that the religious note was the dominant one in Mr. Gladstone's nature. It was the most notable thing about his life when a mere schoolboy, and was certainly none the less marked in his latter years. In *The Contemporary Review* (June) George W. E. Russell writes of "Mr. Gladstone's Theology." The article is not altogether satisfactory in its setting forth of the statesman's theology, but it furnishes some very interesting information as to his devotional habits in the midst of the cares of state. This information is given in a private letter written by Mr. Gladstone over fifty years ago (1845).

Before reproducing the letter, Mr. Russell speaks of Gladstone's personal influence in early life:

"He was what Tertullian calls 'anima naturaliter Christiana,' and he was carefully brought up. His father was a God-fearing man according to his light and opportunity; his mother a devout Evangelical. As a schoolboy he was honorably distinguished by simple devotion and stainless living. 'At Eton,' said Bishop Hamilton of Salisbury, 'I was a thoroughly idle boy; but I was saved from some worse things by getting to know Gladstone.' To have exercised, while still a schoolboy, an influence for good on one of the greatest of contemporary saints is surely such a distinction as few prime ministers ever attained. Sixty years afterward a schoolfellow remembered seeing Gladstone turn his glass upside down and decline to drink a coarse toast proposed, according to annual custom, at a school dinner. . . . The blameless schoolboy became a blameless undergraduate; diligent, sober, regular alike in study and devotion, giving his whole energies to the duties of the place, and quietly abiding in the religious faith in which he had been trained. He was conspicuously moderate in the use of wine. His good example in this respect affected not only his contemporaries, but also his successors at the University. Men who followed him to Oxford ten years later found it still operative; and the present Archbishop of Canterbury has told me that undergraduates drank less in the forties, because Gladstone had been courageously abstemious in the thirties. Bishop Charles Wordsworth said that no man of his standing in the University habitually read his Bible more or knew it better. Cardinal Manning described him walking to church with his 'Bible and prayer-book tucked under his arm.' He paid surreptitious visits to Dissenting chapels; denounced Bishop Butler's doctrine that human nature is not wholly corrupt; was enraged by a University sermon in which Calvin had been placed on the same level of orthodoxy as Socinus; and quitted Oxford with a religious belief still untinctured by Catholic theology. But the great change was not far distant, and he had already formed some of the friendships which, in their development, were destined to affect so profoundly the course of his religious thought."

The religious movements that had most to do in forming Mr. Gladstone's course in religious matters were the evangelical revival in the first half of the century and the Tractarian movement beginning in 1833. "He unlearned nothing of his evangelical faith, but superadded to it the whole cycle of Catholic [not Roman Catholic] doctrine," and gave his whole allegiance to the Church of England "as being the one body divinely appointed to teach the Christian faith to the English people." One of the friends spoken of above as profoundly affecting the course of his religious development was Henry Edward Manning, and it was to him the letter we have referred to was written. Gladstone had just reentered the cabinet as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and had received from Manning a volume of the latter's sermons. The following is the letter, which Mr. Russell characterizes as of "extraordinary interest":

"My Dear Manning:

"I write respecting your sermons, and their bearing on myself . . . . . .

"You teach that daily prayers, the observance of fast and festival, and considerable application of time to private devotion and to Scripture ought not to be omitted— *e.g.*, by me; because, great as the difficulty, the need is enhanced in the same proportion; the balance is the same.

"You think, very charitably, that ordinary persons, of such who have a right general intention in respect to religion, give an hour and a half to its direct duties; and if they add attendance at both daily services, raising it to three, you consider that still a scanty allowance, while some sixteen or seventeen are given to sleep, food, or recreation.

"Now, I cannot deny this position with respect to the increase of the need; that you cannot overstate; but I think there are two ways in which God is wont to provide a remedy for real and lawful need, one by augmenting supply, the other by intercepting the natural and ordinary consequences of the deficiency. I am desirous really to look the question full in the face; and then I come to the conclusion, that if I were to include the daily service now in my list of daily duties, my next step ought to be resignation. Let me describe to you what has been at former times, when in London and in office, the very narrow measure of my stated religious observances: on week-days I can not estimate our family prayer, together with morning and evening prayer, at more than three quarters of an hour, even if so much. Sunday is reserved with rare exceptions for religious employments; and it was my practise, in general, to receive the Holy Communion weekly. Of daily services, except a little before and after Easter, not one in a fortnight, perhaps one in a month. Different individuals have different degrees of facility in supplying the lack of regular devotion by that which is occasional; but it is hard for one to measure the resource in his own case. I can not well estimate, on the other hand, the amount of relaxation which used then to occur to me. *Last* year I endeavored in town to apply a rule to the distribution of my hours, and took ten for sleep, food, and recreation, understanding this last word for *whatever* really refreshes mind or body, or has a fair chance of doing so. Now, my needs for sleep are great; as long as I rise feeling like a stone, I do not think there is too much, and this is the general description of my waking sense, in office and during the session; but I consider seven and a half hours the least I ought then to have, and I should be better with eight. I know the old stories about retrenching sleep, and how people are deceived themselves: with me it may be so, but I think it is not.

"I have never summed up my figures, but my impression is that last year, upon the average, I was under and not over the ten for the particulars named—I should say between nine and ten. But last year was a holiday year as to pressure upon mind and body, in comparison with those that preceded it. Further, people are very different as to the rate at which they expend their vigor during their work; my habit, perhaps my misfortune, is, and peculiarly with work that I dislike, to labor at the very top of my strength, so that after five or six hours of my office I was frequently in a state of great exhaustion. How can you apply the duty of saving time for prayer out of sleep and recreation to a man in these circumstances? Again, take fasting. I had begun to form to myself some ideas upon this head; but I felt, tho without a positive decision to that effect, that I could not, and must not, apply them if I should become again into political activity. I speak now of fasting in quantity, fasting in nutrition; as to fasting in quality, I see that the argument is even strengthened, subject only to the exception that in times of mental anxiety it becomes impossible to receive much healthy food with which a sound appetite would have no difficulty. The fact is undoubted; it is extremely hard to keep the bodily frame *up* to its work, under the twofold condition of activity in office and in Parliament. I take it, then, that to fast in the usual sense would generally be a sin, and not a duty—I make a little exception for the time immediately preceding Easter, as then there is a short remission of Parliamentary duties. I need not, perhaps, say more now. You see my argument with you, and that I differ, it may be, where the pinch comes upon myself. But I speak freely in order to give scope for opposite reasoning—in order that I may be convicted if possible, as then I hope also to be convinced.

"There is the greatest difference, as I find, between simple occupation, however intense, and occupation with anxiety as its

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perpetual accompaniment. Serious reading and hard writing, even for the same number of hours that my now imminent duties may absorb, I for one can bear without feeling that I am living too fast; but when that one element of habitual anxiety is added, nature is spurred on beyond her pace under an excessive burden, and vital forces waste rapidly away. I should be more suspicious of myself than I now am in the argument I have made, were it not that I have had experience of occupation in both forms, and know the gulf between them. I ought to have added the other sting of official situations combined with Parliament. It is the sad irregularity of one's life. The only fixed points are prayers and breakfast in the morning, and Sunday at the beginning of the week. It is Sunday, I am convinced, that has kept me alive and well, even to a marvel, in times of considerable labor; for I must not conceal from you, even tho you may think it a sad *bathos*, that I have never at any time been prevented by illness from attending either Parliament or my office. The only experience I have had of the dangers from which I argue, in results, has been in weakness and exhaustion from the brain downward. It is impossible for me to be thankful enough for the exemption I enjoy, especially when I see far stronger constitutions, constitutions truly Herculean, breaking down around me. I hope I may be preserved from the guilt and ingratitude of indulging sensual sloth, under the mask of wise and necessary precautions.

"Do not trouble yourself to write at length, but revolve these matters in the casuistical chamber of the mind; and either before or when we meet give me an opinion which, I trust, will be frank and fearless. There is one retrenchment I could make: it would be to take from activity outward in matters of religion, in order to give it to prayer. But I have given it a misdescription. What I could economize is chiefly reading; but reading nowadays I almost always shall have to resort to, at least—so it was before—by way of repose. Devotion is by far the best sedative to excitement; but then it requires great and sustained exertion (to speak humanly, and under the supposition of the Divine grace), or else powerful external helps, or both. Those mere dregs of the natural energies, which too often are all that occupation leaves, are fit for little beyond passivity; only fit when not severe.

"Reading all this, you may the more easily understand my tone sometimes about public life as a whole.

"Joy to you at this blessed time and at all times.

"Your affectionate friend,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

How Shall Heretics be Treated?—*The Independent* (undenom.) comments on "The Passing of Heresy Trials." The day of such trials, it thinks, "is about past." The trials of Professors Briggs and Smyth in this country and of Professor Robertson Smith in Scotland fifteen years ago proved anything but satisfactory to the Presbyterians. The imprisonment, scarcely a decade ago, of the Rev. Mr. Mackonachie, of the Church of England, for adjudged heresy so aroused public sentiment as to compel his release, and in a recent discussion in the convocation of York on the increase of "clerical lawlessness," no one seriously proposed another appeal to the courts, either civil or ecclesiastical, as a corrective. If the day of heresy trials is past, then how shall heretics be dealt with? *The Independent* has this answer:

"If a church may not hale an offender before its courts for trial, what defense will any denomination have against the grossest heresy? Just the defense which the Church of England now has against illegal ritualistic practises—moral influence rather than legal compulsion. Most ministers are or ought to be entirely accessible to moral arguments. They can be persuaded where they can not be coerced. If a bishop, without threat of ecclesiastical or legal procedure, reasons with a clergyman, shows him that he is violating the law of the church and of the realm, and impresses upon him the obligation he is under to obey the laws, the result in most cases is likely to be entirely satisfactory. The recalcitrants, those who will insist upon their right to construe the directions of the prayer-book in their own way and to follow their own interpretations, will be few and far between; and there will be such a weight of moral condemnation of their course that they will be led to abandon it."

A Protest against Church Bells.—The editor of *The Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore) makes a vigorous attack in the columns of his paper on church bells. It is his opinion that these "messengers of the upper air" have come to be nothing less than a nuisance. Under the conditions of modern life they are wholly unnecessary; they are expensive; they are distressing and exasperating to the sick and the nervous. Nor is this all that can be said:

"Millions of dollars are wasted on them (the bells) that would build churches, schools, hospitals, and asylums, all to create a noise and to distress those who are so unfortunate as to be located near them. They are an aggravating nuisance, and pay a tribute to heathenism, the customs of which they perpetuate. Among Catholic churches there is the absurd custom of blessing the bells when they are first suspended. It is quite a ceremony in some countries; but we know of bells the priest blessed that some people in the community curse ever afterward, and we could hardly wonder that those given to this bad habit did expend a little of their surplus temper in this way. We know a church in which a bell strikes every fifteen minutes, and each striking is preceded by a monotonous little tune. When it strikes, it shakes the beds of people who live adjacent. All this is done in the name of religion. Some idiot composed a tune about ringing 'the bells of heaven.' We trust there are no bells in that 'divine abode,' and if there are we can hardly wonder that some people are not making better preparations to get there."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON, of *Merrimac* fame, was president of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Naval Academy, when in Annapolis.

THE Salvation Army, during their last "Self-Denial Week," raised $165,000 to carry on their work among the lowly and neglected. This is an increase of $40,000 over the amount of last year.

AT the communion service at the late Presbyterian General Assembly at Winona Lake, individual communion-cups were used. *The Herald and Presbyter* says these cups were not used by order or permission of the Assembly, and thinks the service was sadly marred by their use.

A VISIT paid by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the recent session of the Established Kirk of Scotland has attracted considerable attention in England. His simple purpose was to make an address on temperance, and the reception which he was accorded was remarkably enthusiastic. It was the first time an English archbishop had been the guest of the Presbytery.

IT is now proposed to found an Anglican see of Khartoum, which shall be a memorial to General Gordon. The Archbishop of Canterbury has approved the idea, and Bishop Wilkinson, of Gibraltar, is actively interesting himself in raising the money. Part of the object of the proposed see will be development of relations with the native Coptic church.

M. BARUCH BRANDT, who has for some time past been engaged in the Russian Ministry of Finance, has been officially appointed to a post there. It is remarkable, comments *The Jewish Messenger*, "that a Jew should have received an appointment in the Russian civil service, and it is all the more noteworthy as M. Brandt is known as a strict Jew, a good Hebraist, and an active Zionist."

THE Belfast *Witness* (Presbyterian) is convinced that the victory of the evangelical over the sacerdotal is "delayed if not hindered by the miserable divisions and subdivisions of the Evangelicals," and that, "as matters now stand, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist are overlapping each other in every district, watching each other like weasels, competing with one another like rival shopkeepers, countermining one another like armies at war; proselytizing and sheep-stealing instead of making aggressions on the unsaved."

CERTAIN bishops in the Episcopal church have admonished their clergy not to preach on topics connected with our war with Spain. Recently the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Richmond, Va., formerly declared their "conviction that, while ministers and people in public and private should pray God's blessing upon our rulers, upon the officers and men of the army and navy, and that peace with honor may soon be established, yet it is the duty of ministers to proclaim from their pulpits at all times nothing but the glorious gospel of the blessed God, according to our commission from the great Head of the church."

A BOOK dealing with the history and present condition of London "city" churches, by the Rev. H. W. Clarke, makes some proposals which, *The Living Church* says, will startle many persons. There are forty-seven of these ancient churches, many of which are of small practical utility. Thirty-two of these, Mr. Clarke thinks, could be well spared. He proposes that these be demolished and the sites sold. The estimated value is nearly $18,000,000. The interest on this, added to the revenues attached to the livings, would give an annual income of $900,000. The plan is that this sum shall be used not in building new churches, but in raising the income of every incumbent in Middlesex and Surrey, in parishes whose population is 5,000 or more, to a minimum of $2,000 a year, with an allowance of $7,500 for a parsonage, if one does not already exist.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

SOME FOREIGN VIEWS OF "IMPERIALISM."

THE new American "imperialism," the policy of expansion beyond the shores of the American continent, is regarded abroad as a natural and logical consequence of the war with Spain. In English-speaking communities, especially in the isolated settlements of the Pacific, this policy is largely welcomed, altho the anti-British attitude of many of our papers renders it less acceptable to some of our Canadian neighbors. *The Argus*, Melbourne, thinks that the United States can not possibly stand alone, and will be forced to accept Britain as an ally. It says:

"Now the republic is at grips with one foreign power, and has the prospective enmity of others to reckon upon. For there is no questioning the fact that continental sympathy is solidly with Spain. . . . It is a juncture when the United States need to know their friends; Great Britain in her splendid but perilous isolation similarly needs support. The conditions are favorable on either side. . . . In brief, the prospect foreshadowed is such a drawing together as has been witnessed between Great Britain and her colonies, a movement by which the empire has gained mightily in moral and material strength, but which rests on no compulsion, and is durable chiefly because it is genuine and spontaneous. Such a development has been arrested in the case of America by the tragic blunders of the past, but it may not yet be too late."

The Shanghai *Mercury* hopes that, as the intolerable tyranny of the Teuton is not to be thought of for a moment, Great Britain will share generously with the United States the burden of ruling the Philippines, for the sake of humanity and civilization. *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, thinks America will be most useful in repelling the unjustifiable competition of the Germans in the Pacific, which is really destined to be a *mare clausum* of the Saxon race, and says:

"But it is time for us to be up and doing. It will not do for the founders of Sydney and Melbourne, of Vancouver and San Francisco—for we are taking our American cousins into this consideration—it will not do for these, who united hold the Pacific in the hollow of their hands, to be false to the traditions of their fathers, and neglectful of the interests of their children to such an extent as to lose their rightful share in the future of the coming ocean. The cables that connect Saxon lands should be made by Saxon hands, and the lines which lay them and sail over them should be built of Saxon steel."

The Advertiser, London, Ontario, says:

"If the people of the United States desire to throw the Monroe doctrine to the winds, and become themselves imperialistic holders of colonies, we do not suppose that any other power will say them nay—certainly not Great Britain. If any other power is itching to annex a coaling-station or two among the islands, Germany probably is that power. Emperor William may be sufficiently satisfied with his success in seizing a bit of China unmolested, to try something of the sort in the region of Manila, tho even William may set himself to reflect that Americans, flushed with triumph, are not exactly analogous to Chinese. . . .

"We have no fears of the final result. We believe the participation of the United States in the largest affairs of the world will be a good thing for the United States, in bringing them out of narrow provincialism and to the full stature of national manhood; a good thing for the whole English-speaking world; a good thing for mankind."

The Chatham, Ontario, *Banner*, however, reminds the United States that she must be civil to Great Britain, and always remember that, according to Chauncey Depew, America would have been forced to back down before a decrepit fourth-class nation if England had not stayed the hands of the European powers. The Toronto *World*, too, advises Americans to look for conquest away from Canada. "We Canadians," it says, "have sized up our neighbors and would sooner be what we are than what they are. Canada's destiny is a Canadian destiny and nothing less." And the St. Thomas *Journal* remarks that "Canada is too near the United States to have any hankering after a change to the kind of government our neighbors across the line enjoy."

The Irish Nationalists are anything but pleased. *United Ireland*, Dublin, says:

"It was a noble policy to win freedom for the Cubans; it is a different one to get ready for the possession of Cuba, and to make the Philippines an American colony. The spirit of jingoism is rampant, and there is no determining when it will stop. The fever for colonial possession has spread like a pestilence all over the land, and the cool-headed practical statesmanship that should be expected in the land of Washington and Lincoln has been superseded by a spirit of military bravado and bluster that hitherto people were accustomed to associate with English jingoism and Rule Britannia Bedlamdom."

Our English contemporaries are pretty generally convinced that advantages to Great Britain must naturally result from American expansion, and proceed to discuss these benefits in detail. *The St. James's Gazette* turns its attention to the Nicaragua canal, and says:

"The American flag floating over the Philippines means far more than loss to Spain or aggrandizement to the United States. . . . Events have made it pretty clear of late that we are the only European power whose willingness to help America is equaled by its strength. She is in need of both. Nor is this necessary suggestion one that would result merely from the cordiality of the moment. It is a matter that directly concerns the interest of the United States to secure the help that we alone can give. . . . . .

"A convention has just been arranged under most fortunate auspices for the discussion of those differences that exist between Canada and the United States. Ought we not to have another joint commission for settling about the Nicaraguan canal and the Pacific cable? It is only questions of detail that would arise, for the broad principle of mutual understanding was settled nearly fifty years ago and has never been abrogated. . . . The announcement that the Nicaragua canal was to be made by Great Britain and the United States jointly would be one of the surest tokens of the existence of that community of interests with Great Britain which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was framed to acknowledge, and still exists to prove."

On the other hand, *The Westminster Gazette* points out that the United States must give freedom of trade to Great Britain if we would obtain the advantages of British backing needed for a "Greater America." It says:

"There are two views of American colonial policy already urged with considerable vehemence in the States. One is the Zollverein view, *viz.*, that American colonies should be an extension of the domestic American tariff boundaries. The other is that the United States, in stepping outside the continent, should fall in with the ideal . . . of the open door, and offer the greatest possible facilities for trading to its neighbors. If the first view were to prevail, America would follow the example of France and Russia, and endeavor to secure the trade of her colonies exclusively for her own people. . . . But for practical and everyday purposes a common policy in commercial matters is in the highest degree to be desired, and if it is not forthcoming, the Anglo-Saxon force will be divided and neutralized at each point. Thus, if the United States were in the Philippines with a closed door, they could not join with us in demanding the 'open door' for other parts of the far East. In substance and in fact they would have joined the anti-British group. We hope this is being thought out by American politicians. We should like to see the influence of the Democratic Party employed to this end and not to any 'obstructive and antagonistic' purpose."

The German papers think that "imperialism" and the future fate of the Spanish colonies are as yet too shadowy for anything but wild speculation. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, always very friendly to the United States, says:

"The 'imperialism' under whose banner all the jingoes and their political relatives are united demand that the United States

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shall break with her traditional policy and become a first-class colonial and military power. This movement seems to have the upper hand in Washington just now, but there are not wanting signs that hot battles will be fought at the ballot-box before the question is decided. . . . Mr. McKinley seems to be inclined to follow a middle course, as in all important questions. He is for the annexation of Hawaii and for the Nicaragua canal, but the lasting occupation of the Philippines is hardly on his program. As yet he is willing to let Spain retain the Philippines and Porto Rico, in consideration of a war indemnity. Cuba, however, will be an American protectorate. Europe should not be too hasty to take up the cry against 'American land hunger.' It is the American people who determine the policy of the United States, not a small coterie of politicians, Pacific cable interests, speculators, and promoters, in Washington. The next Congressional elections may have a result which will shatter all 'imperialist' dreams. Cool-headed men and journals of all parties will use the time left them to show the people the dangers of a colonial and military policy."

One of the first results of the "imperialist idea" is, nevertheless, an actual coolness between the people of the United States and the people of Germany. Sober German journals, like the *Kölnische Zeitung*, are irritated by the alleged threat of certain American papers to ravage the German coast, and as a consequence the deeds of the American naval and military forces are subjected to a very stringent and not very friendly scrutiny.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PROPOSED SOUTH AMERICAN UNION.

THERE are rumors afloat that the South American republics, frightened by the sudden show of strength on the part of the United States, will combine to resist the hegemony over this entire continent which some papers claim as our birthright. The news does not come from an impartial source—it is sent out from Madrid; but it seems to have some foundation. The Spaniards certainly are working for the scheme, as the following extract from the *Correo Español*, Madrid, shows:

"When Spain has been driven from the continent she created, the possessions of other nations still holding colonies there will soon be disposed of. The dreams of the North American politicians will be realized. Mexico, already mutilated by the amputation of Texas and California, will fall an easy prey. Venezuela will next come under the talons of the American vulture. Brazil, Chile, Argentina, and the other South American republics would be succulent food for the Anglo-American alliance. It is not only the Antilles that are threatened; the nations of Central and South America will also disappear before an Anglo-Yankee invasion more terrible than that of the Vandals and Goths. . . . It is still possible to avoid the danger. The Spanish-Americans must, in union with the mother country, fight for their land, for their religion, and for their race."

The South American Journal, London, protests very strongly against the imputation that England could be tempted to join in the spoliation, and the paper thinks those American publications which encourage such "imperialistic" views are unnecessarily uncomplimentary to the South Americans. It says:

"Whatever the United States, which is more immediately under the influence of popular feeling than our own country—and pure democracies are never particularly scrupulous or reliable—might be tempted to do, it is certain that Great Britain could never be induced to associate herself with such an adventure, in violation of every principle of international law, and which would have the effect of burdening our people still more than they are at this moment with the anxious cares of an immense territorial expansion. . . . . .

"It seems, however, that the Hispano-American states are not altogether comfortable, in view of what is actually transpiring, and from Madrid we hear that preliminary steps are being taken to summon a conference, in which all the South and Central American republics will be represented, the object being to discuss the adoption of means for their mutual protection against any aggressive action on the part of the United States. . . . In principle, no one could object to the Latin-Americans combining, if necessary, for their mutual safety against aggressive attack, but a federation of the nature indicated ought not to be contemplated, unless under circumstances more conclusive than any actually apparent, as its very creation would interpose an element of serious friction between the Northern and Southern divisions of the American continent.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

AS the war proceeds, demands for peace are made more audibly in Spain, altho hardly strong enough as yet to bring about negotiations. The hope of the Spaniards evidently has been that the powers would interfere, and this hope is nearly vanished. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"Altho we are fighting the battles of Europe against America, Europe has left us altogether in the lurch. England has placed herself openly by the side of the United States, France looks on unconcernedly, Germany remains in the shadow, Russia only tries to make a cat's-paw of Spain for the purposes of her own diplomacy. Under these circumstances it is not possible for Spain to accept European mediation. Perhaps it would be best to treat with the enemy direct, especially as the Americans have shown that they can appreciate brave resistance."

Lord Salisbury certainly does not hold out the hope to Spain that Great Britain will interfere on her behalf. Germany never indicated that she would assist Spain, whatever she may do for her own sake when the war is over. In France the impression seems to prevail that Spain has not shown herself strong enough to warrant interference on her behalf. Hence the Spaniards get nothing from anybody but the barren advice to end the war at once. The *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, says:

"Is there any hope for Spain? We see no signs of any. Not only is she likely to lose the whole or the half of her colonial empire, but her dynasty is in danger. The revolution threatens on one side, the Carlists on the other; and all this while state bankruptcy is not far off. . . . Honest friends of Spain must wish that the war may end in speedy defeat, to prevent utter exhaustion. This wish seems near fulfilment; nothing can prevent the loss of the Antilles."

The Mail and Empire, Toronto, says:

"A continuation of the struggle means ultimate anarchy and bankruptcy at home, and the loss of its richest possessions; and yet, if its Government admits its impotence, revolution and the downfall of the dynasty will immediately follow. A continuance of the conflict means to the Americans the sacrifice of hundreds of men and millions of money, and the struggle will become every day less glorious. When a giant thrashes a cripple, he has no reason to be proud of his achievement. And yet the proud Spaniards bravely give up their lives in the defense of their country, and treat with scorn a proposal to capitulate."

But it is evident that few people hope that Spain will be wise enough to stop ere all her strength is wasted. "Rotten states," says the Edinburgh *News*, "sometimes stand a marvelous deal of hammering, as the case of Turkey shows." The contemplated attack of the Spanish coast is expected by some to produce some good results. "For a time," says the London *Speaker*, "it may rouse Spanish patriotism, but hardly when the bombardment has begun." Others believe this attack upon the coast of Spain will make the Spaniards still more unyielding. *The Telegram*, Toronto, says:

"Spain is no coward nation, and the approach of an American fleet might unify the people just as they were unified by the presence of Napoleon and his armies. Spain's colonies are gone in any event, and the Spaniards may conclude that nothing worse than the loss of these colonies can come to them no matter how the war is prolonged. Peace may be yet far off. The Spaniards

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are a proud and stubborn race, and they are not likely to yield until they have nothing left to fight for."

The Spaniards themselves, so far, do not seem to attach much importance to the threatened attack. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"The Americans would be rather at a disadvantage here. Our ports here are in a much better state of defense than in Cuba, and even there the American fleet has done nothing. Here the Americans would be far from a basis of operation, far from a supply of coal and of ammunition, which would have to be carried across the Atlantic. Moreover, we will have a third squadron in readiness within two weeks. Camara can go to the Philippines; the Americans will be worthily received without him."

This, however, was written before the total destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, which practically renders the entire American fleet available for attack. Moreover, the best ship of the reserve squadron, the *Cardinal Cisneros*, is yet far from completion, the *Numancia* and *Vittoria* are old, the *Alphonso XIII.*, *Isla de Luzon*, and *Princesa de Asturias* hardly equal to the fine ships destroyed at Santiago. A few European papers believe that the bombardment of Spanish ports may lead to intervention in earnest on the part of the powers. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"The prospect of the war being carried into European waters by American ships raises some interesting reflections. When the war began, the liberation of Cuba was the sole object professed by the United States Government. But war, once entered upon, can not be confined by the will of a government. . . . The opening of hostilities by American war-ships against the ports of Spain was certainly not foreseen at the commencement of the war. It will quicken the interest of the European powers in the struggle; it may even strengthen the disposition for intervention with which several of them are already credited; and it will certainly be a startling departure from the Monroe doctrine."

We do not, however, notice any desire to stay the hand of the United States, at least so far as the official organs are concerned. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"It is curious to note the change in public opinion about the Spanish-American war, as shown by the reception of the report that American ships are being sent to threaten the coast of Spain. At the opening of hostilities it was said over here that the European powers would be within their rights, and indeed their interests, if they told the United States that the war must be confined to American waters, and that no aggressive attack upon a European country in Europe would be tolerated. . . . Yet now it is recognized that the Americans are quite entitled to make war in their own way, and are, indeed, practically driven to retaliate on Spain in this manner, owing to the tactics which Spain, on her side, chooses to pursue. Undoubtedly the interest in the war is largely increased,—firstly, by the mysterious voyage of Admiral Camara's fleet, and secondly by the possibility of American war-ships appearing off Cadiz or Barcelona."

The contemplated voyage of Admiral Camara's squadron to the Philippines (since abandoned) has been regarded as a very ill-considered move, especially as the Spaniards found great difficulty in coaling. Nearly all critics agree that Spain, if she makes herself felt at all, must do so in the West Indies.

The operations of the American army in Cuba have, on the whole, failed to excite admiration abroad. The most kindly criticisms are to be found in the Canadian papers, and even these think it necessary to make explanations.

"For so antique a nation as the Spaniards, whom one associates with culverins and harquebuses, to outdo the most inventive and most modern of peoples in the introduction of smokeless powder seems like a grim humor upon the generally unprepared condition of a great nation which has devoted itself almost exclusively to peace. The fact that several of the commanding officers in Cuba are in hospital is another illustration of the fact that men—particularly middle-aged and elderly ones—can not with safety be suddenly taken from the comforts of civilized life—still less from the luxuries of successful official or political life—and subjected to the hardship of war. A better army morally has probably seldom marched, but a less seasoned lot of generals and soldiers it would be hard to recall."

The Herald, Montreal, says:

"Mr. John Ewan, of the Toronto *Globe*, who is at the front with the troops, writes that a drink of coffee and a couple of borrowed hard-tack biscuits constituted his meals for nearly three days. If the United States, with all its wealth, can not do better than that for its soldiers, it ought to recall them now and wait for six months or a year until it is really ready to strike. The soldiers at the front have shown splendid fighting spirit, and to condemn them to death at the hands of incompetent generals and department maladministration is surely the worst return that could be made for their gallant services."

The Daily Times, Winnipeg, says:

"On the American side the men are mostly from the temperate climate of the Middle, Northern, and Eastern States; a very large proportion of them are raw volunteers scarcely acquainted with the ordinary maneuvers and evolutions of battalion and brigade drill. They must be suffering severely from the heat, which at this season in Cuba is terrific. Their arms are not equal to those of the Spaniards; they can not possess the steadiness and coolness necessary to meet regular troops in the field. Over and above those serious drawbacks the perfect arrangements necessary for the success of an attacking force do not appear to have been made—as, for example, the astonishing lack of surgical aid. From all that can be gathered from the reports it is only too clear that the advance upon Santiago de Cuba by General Shafter's force was premature, and that he ought to have waited to perfect his plans before hurling himself upon a foe who appears to have been too much despised and underestimated."

The London (Ontario) *Advertiser* understands that the Americans were misled in their belief that the insurgents would be of real use; and the Toronto *World* encourages our troops with the remark: "The greater the difficulty, the greater the glory." In Europe, criticism is very severe. The editor of *The Spectator*, London, writing about ten days before the surrender of Santiago, remarked that "after previous experiences of the American capacity for delay, it is only a prophet or a 'special commissioner' who would venture to predict when Santiago will fall." Continental papers contain accounts indicating that some of the American troops were not very heroic. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The fact that the Spaniards fought for some time under thick cover is surely sufficient explanation of the circumstance that, altho they outnumbered the Americans by more than two to one, their losses were only about the same. But the skeptical newspaper reader may, perhaps, ask himself whether the Spaniards really were on the field in such preponderating numbers. Something must always be allowed for the patriotic exuberance of the American war correspondent."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, quotes American accounts "for the amusement of the reader," and then says soberly, "Now we will give some news from more reliable sources." It appears that the London *Times*, the Brussels *Independance Belge*, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* are preferred by sympathisers of the United States as the most trustworthy vehicles of information.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW GERMAN REICHSTAG.

THE late elections in Germany have the rare merit of being fairly pleasing to everybody. The Socialists have gained eight seats, and profess themselves highly satisfied. They are now entitled, according to the strength of their party, to one of the vice-speakerships in the House. But their vote has not been as strong as they expected it to be—they had put up candidates in every district for the first time—and they lost some of their greatest strongholds, including two manufacturing districts in Berlin, altho they had modified their program to the standard of an

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ordinary Radical party. Thus the *Neue Zeit* demands a tariff war against the United States, for the benefit of the German workingman; the *Vorwärts* admits that a Socialist may grant new armaments without loss of principle; the *Arbeiter Zeitung* even complains that Social-Reform was given too much preference over Social-Revolution. But the party has not gained enough to frighten the law-and-order people, and the idea of repressive legislation has been dropped. The *Korrespondent*, Hamburg, says:

"The Secretary of the Interior, Graf Posadowsky, recently declared that legislation against the Socialists is not contemplated 'for the present.' It is, of course, impossible to determine the policy of the Government in perpetuity; but it is certain that the chancellor is utterly against repressive legislation, which would only drive moderate Radicals into the revolutionary camp. As long as Prince Hohenlohe is in office—and there is no likelihood of his resigning—he will not advise the Emperor to encourage the demand for anti-Socialist legislation."

The following is taken from a description of the new German Reichstag and its many parties, as summarized from the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam:

National-Liberals, 49 seats (same as before). Members of this party voted for the budget in 1866 rather than allow the constitutional conflict caused by the increase of the armaments in Prussia to continue. As a consequence, Bismarck, Miquel, and similar men belonged to it.

Progressists, divided into the Radical Union, 13 seats (formerly 14), and Radical People's Party, 30 seats (formerly 27). Their aim is to curtail the power and influence of the crown, and to reduce it to mere representation, as in England. The last-named section also wishes to reduce the army.

South-German Democrats, eight seats (formerly 12), representing the South Germans who hold strongly Separatist views. For the rest they agree with the Radical People's Party.

Centrists, 104 seats (formerly 98). These are the Catholics, who object to a Protestant emperor, and wish to deliver the schools into the hands of the church.

Conservatives, 80 seats (formerly 89). Defenders of Prussia's hegemony without reserve, as at present established by the constitution. Nearly all the Protestant nobles belong to this party.

Anti-Semites, 12 seats (formerly 16). Conservatives with a special grievance against the Progressists because the latter include nearly all the Jewish financiers.

Agrarian League, 5 seats (formerly 1). Aristocratic landowners with aims not unlike those of our Populist party.

Bavarian Farmers' League, 4 seats (same as before). Will generally vote with the Agrarian League, tho it is composed chiefly of small proprietors.

Poles, 14 seats (formerly 20); Danes, 1 seat (same as before) Alsace-Lorraines, 8 seats, (formerly 9). Elected by voters whose nationality is not German. Their aims compare with those of the Irish Separatists. They generally vote with the Centrists when the latter are in the opposition.

Guelphs, 9 seats (formerly 8). Hanoverian aristocrats, who wish for the restoration of the kingdom of Hanover. They vote with the Center.

Socialists, 56 seats (formerly 48). Originally Red Revolutionists having no definite program. Lately changing to Communist Republicanism. Until the last legislative period, they opposed everything and everybody else.

Independents, 4 seats (formerly 3).

Only the Centrists and the Socialists possess sufficient party discipline to get all their votes cast. The Conservatives and National-Liberals even speak of restricting the suffrage, which at present is universal, by property and educational qualifications. The Berlin correspondent of the *Nieuws van den Dag* explains why many people voted the Socialist ticket. His explanation is to the following effect:

Your small bourgeois does not want to vote with the Conservatives or Agrarians, because the great lands belong to these parties, and he does not wish to strengthen the aristocracy. The Radicals or Progressists are too much influenced by the Jews to suit him, yet he will not identify himself with the noisy anti-Semites. The Centrists are out of the question; no Protestant will vote for them. What is this small householder to do? Not to vote at all? He might just as well not have a vote as not cast it. So he votes for the Socialist candidate out of pure 'cussedness.' The last thing he would wish to see is a Socialist party strong enough to do harm. Socialists, he thinks, are 'poison'; but he also thinks these 'Reds' can be used to stir the Reichstag up a bit.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* complains bitterly about the Centrists, whose voters, it says, are least allowed to think for themselves. Altho the aims of the Roman Catholic Church are absolutely opposed to those of the Socialists, the Catholics are directed to vote for a Socialist candidate if the Centrist can not be elected. The principle is to form the Catholics in Parliament into the only party possessed of able, educated, and talented men. Hence the most insignificant Socialist candidate has the best chance to get Centrist votes. Thus the 36 per cent. Catholics, with the assistance of the Poles and other opponents of the empire, exercise far more influence than is their due.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE prediction that the Méline cabinet, which lasted a little over two years, would be so weakened by the Dreyfus scandal as to make its position untenable, has been fulfilled. After some delay, during which President Faure tried to get more Conservative Ministers, M. Brisson, ex-speaker of the Chamber, was called on to form a new cabinet. Its program includes the revision of the Dreyfus sentence, progressive income-tax, legislation for the protection of workingmen, and greater independence from Russian influence in foreign politics. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect:

The Méline cabinet resigned with a small majority, which might have increased. The Brisson ministry begins with a comparatively large majority (84), which is likely to decrease. The Brisson cabinet is too radical in its tendencies to inspire confidence in moderate Republicans. But as soon as the cabinet attempts to carry out a thoroughly Radical program, its majority will vanish. That M. Brisson will be allowed to steer a middle course is hardly likely; he will be forced to abandon his conciliatory methods. It may well be said that the Radicals have begun to reign only in order to abdicate.

The first difficulty in the path of the new ministry will doubtless be the Dreyfus affair. His minister of war is Cavaignac, who will prevent a revision of the Dreyfus trial. The *Libre Parole*, Paris, says:

"Cavaignac has behind him such power that no ministry can oppose him. In reality he should have been invited to become premier. Indeed his influence is growing to such an extent that he may become President if this unfortunate Dreyfus agitation continues. Brisson was forced to accept him, and this renders the Dreyfus man, Brisson, harmless. As soon as he attempts to do harm, Cavaignac will stop him. The premier is hardly more than a puppet in the hands of the war minister."

The *Petite Rèpublique*, however, thinks a revision of the Dreyfus trial not at all difficult. It says:

"The general staff begins to realize that Esterhazy is lost. All who are not wilfully blind realize that Esterhazy is the real traitor who sold secrets to Germany. The general staff, too, knows this, but will not admit it. Yet it is no longer possible to hide the crime. The truth must prevail."

The *Siècle*, too, thinks it is easy enough for the new ministry to do justice to Dreyfus, but the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says:

"It is not so easy now. All this talk, all this writing, has changed a simple judiciary affair into an Augean stable of injustice, especially on account of the foolish behavior of men in high position. More courage is needed to do justice than the men at the head of the French republic seem to possess."

The Russian press are very sorry that the Méline ministry has fallen. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* declares that Russia can not be expected to enjoy a period of uncertainty in French politics. The *Novoye Vremya* regards the Radical ministry as a "necessary evil, to be got rid of as soon as possible."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW POOR OLD FOLK FARE IN OTHER LANDS.

AS no one can remain young always, it is not inadvisable to look about, in these days of easy travel, to find what part of the world treats its old folks best. Happily for those who can not afford to make a personal investigation, an article by Edith Sellers appears in *Temple Bar*, telling graphically "How the Poor Old Folk Fare in Other Lands." As *Temple Bar* is published in England, one of the "other lands" is America, and we infer from the article that Americans who expect to be poor in old age would do well to emigrate to some other country. "Strangely enough," she says, "the country in which the old folk fare worse on the whole than anywhere else in Christendom is in the new world, not the old. In North America, so far as the state is concerned, aged paupers are treated some degrees more harshly than criminals." This scathing indictment she justifies by a description of Blackwell's Island, and the treatment there of New York's aged poor.

France provides sumptuously for the lucky one fourth of the poor old folk for whom there is room in the hospices. The rest are left to starve outside. Germany has an old-age pension law which gives pittances to workingmen over seventy who have contributed regularly to the fund during the required thirty years. Widows, married women, and men who have not had regular employment—the very ones who stand most in need of a helping hand—receive nothing. The highest pensioner receives less than $50 a year.

Denmark and Austria are more hospitable. Both treat their aged poor with wisdom and kindness. Denmark sends the thriftless to the workhouse, but gives pensions or comfortable old-age homes to the worthy poor, where they may end their days without want. Austria goes beyond Denmark even, by providing respectful and kindly entertainment for all the poor over sixty-five, whether worthy or thriftless. The Versorgungshäuser, where they live, are the most charming old-age retreats in all Europe. In Holland the care of the worthy aged poor is considered a religious duty, and the churches see to it that none of their poor old folk are unprovided for. The creedless are supported by the municipal authorities. In Iceland the problem is solved in the following "delightfully primitive" fashion:

"In every district a list is kept of the old people who are unable to provide for themselves, and at the beginning of the year the local authorities seek out homes for them. The custom is for each ratepayer to receive one or more of them, according to his means, into his house on a visit, the length of which depends, of course, upon the number of ratepayers there are in the commune. The old women are expected, provided they have the strength, to give a helping hand in the house where they are staying; and the old men, perhaps, in the garden; but if they be unwilling to work, no one would ever dream of using compulsion. For the most part these pauper visitors just saunter about in much the same way as old, worn-out family retainers might do, and have their meals with the rest of the household. It is an almost unheard-of thing, it seems, for them to be either neglected or ill-treated; for they are regarded as being under the special protection of the whole community; and if any one were known to do them wrong, he would speedily find every man's hand against him."

In three countries, Miss Sellers tells us—Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland—the workers are so thrifty that, as a rule, the old can provide for themselves without help. In three other countries—Spain, Portugal, and Italy—no one among the working classes ever dreams of taking thought for the morrow. When too old to work, they turn to begging as a profession, and look to the church rather than the state for assistance. Much the same condition prevails in Russia.

A New Pompeii.—"This title," says a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris), "is perhaps an exaggeration, but it is certain that, if published reports are true, the German archeologists who are excavating on the territory of ancient Priene have made a discovery of the highest interest. It is well known that Priene is in Asia Minor, and that the modern city of Samsoun occupies its ancient site. Several years ago an English expedition unearthed and studied the temple of Minerva, the chief sanctuary of the city, built by order of Alexander; but its ruins, altho interesting, were abandoned, and they have since been despoiled by the inhabitants of the neighborhood. In 1895 the Germans resumed the exploration of the region in behalf of the Berlin Museum, at the expense of the Prussian Government and under the direction of a young architect, Wilhelm Wilberg. The work of excavation is already sufficiently advanced to enable us to judge of its rare importance; a whole city is being unearthed, in almost as good preservation as Pompeii. And this is the more important because up to the present no similar discovery has ever been made that gives precise indications of the general arrangement of a Greek city, of its public monuments, or its individual dwellings. The city thus exhumed is assuredly of the period of greatest Greek beauty; the streets cross at right angles and are laid out with the greatest regularity, and we can identify colonnades, theaters, market-places, shops, and houses with their decorations and interior arrangement. South of the temple of Minerva has been found the *agora*, surrounded with great colonnades, while opening on one of its corners is a small square edifice somewhat resembling a theater and constituting perhaps the place of meeting of the city council. It is in admirable preservation, and sixteen rows of seats can be seen still in place. Worthy of note is a vault in one of the walls—a thing extraordinarily rare in Greek architecture. We should add, in closing, that among the structures that have been entirely exhumed is a theater whose scene is intact, which will doubtless solve some of the problems connected with this special part of the Greek theaters."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An "Invulnerable Soldier."—Corporal Laurie, of the Seaforth Highlanders, has earned from his comrades the title of the "invulnerable soldier." How he earned it is told by him in a letter to his sister in Scotland, giving an account of the battle of Atbatara, in the Sudan. The corporal writes as follows:

"Shortly after we entered the enemy's *zareba* (defenses constructed of thorns) a bullet tore off the point of my left boot. My boots were too large, and the foot remained unhurt. Then my bayonet was hit and bent into a right angle.

"After that a bullet passed through my sleeve near the wrist. It made two holes in the cloth, but did not hurt me. More important was a bullet which as good as disarmed me, as it knocked the butt of my rifle into splinters. It glanced aside on a screw, else it would have entered my body.

"Then a nigger jumped up right before me and made a lunge at me with his spear. He cut my knapsack all to pieces. A little later a bullet grazed my hand, so that it bled a little. When I reached the river, I received the bullet which caused me to be placed on the list of the wounded. Its course was so remarkable that it deserves description. The bullet passed through the cover of my right-hand cartridge box, entered the coat pocket, where it destroyed a penknife and two pencils. It then tore four holes in my shirt, caused a wound three inches long on my chest, pierced the strap of my left-hand cartridge box, and tore my coat over the left shoulder. In the afternoon I went to the hospital to get a little attendance. They call me the invulnerable soldier now, and my comrades jokingly ask whether I would mind having a platoon practising upon me."

The World's Consumption of Coffee.—The following statistics on the consumption of coffee from 1893 to 1897 in the chief countries of Europe and in the United States, are given by the *Revue Scientifique*, Paris:

Years.	Europe.	United States.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1893	271,498	258,117	519,615
1894	272,191	238,822	531,013
1895	277,400	260,880	538,280
1896	291,150	267,880	559,030
1897	305,150	318,170	623,320

"It will be seen that in 1897 the consumption of coffee in the United States exceeded the total use in Europe. The European countries that use the most coffee are Germany (136,390 tons) and France (77,310 tons); England uses only 12,420 tons, about the same quantity as Italy (12,500 tons)."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Altho at this time industries and business are usually at the lowest point of the year, the trade records show a good solid business situation, with a very hopeful outlook for the coming fall. The new war loan has proved a stupendous success, over $1,300,000,000 having been subscribed. The price situation is steady. Bank clearings for the week aggregate $1,204,414,000, 2 per cent. smaller than last week, but 16.5 per cent. larger than in this week last year.

Iron and Steel.—"The decrease in output of pig iron from 225,378 tons weekly June 1, to 216,311 July 1, mostly due to usual stoppages for repairs a little before July 1, carries with it a decrease of 4,216 tons weekly in unsold stocks. If the first and last of the month represented average production, the quantity consumed in manufacture would be 3.8 per cent. less than the highest ever attained in May, a small decrease for midsummer, but in fact the average production was larger, and decrease in consumption was smaller. Just when stagnation is customary, very many mills are crowded with orders for months, the Illinois rail mills until December or later, with sales this week of 15,000 tons, and structural works with a few contracts for 10,000 tons or more, while larger demands appear for cars, plates, and sheets, and better demands for bars at the East. One heavy sale of billets from Pittsburg to eastern Pennsylvania, at a concession of fifty cents, is the only real decline in quotations, tho Eastern steel bars are a shade lower."—*Dun's Review, July 16.*

Railroad Earnings.—"Tho reflecting the sharp reduction in the domestic grain movement, a feature of the June trade, railroad earnings for that month surpass all recently preceding June records in a total for 112 roads of $42,356,158, 6.5 per cent. in excess of June last year, which month marked a progressive gain over previous Junes for three years past. The showing for the six months is an unquestionably favorable one, the total earnings of 111 roads, with 100,000 miles of track, aggregating $278,609,157, 13.7 per cent. in excess of last year, and furnishing the largest total of earnings reported since the boom period just preceding the 1893 panic. A feature of the June operations was the practical elimination of the Klondike boom from the railway situation, as was likewise the reduction in the grain movement, allowing the Southwestern roads to assume a more important position as respects volume of gain shown. Every group of roads in the country shows an increase in earnings for the first six months, the gains being most pronounced in the case of the Pacific or far Western roads generally, the Granger roads, and the central Western lines. More moderate increases are reported by the Southern group, the trunk lines, and the Eastern roads."—*Bradstreet's, July 16*

The Stock Market.—"Stocks took a downward turn when foreign selling, after reports of yellow fever near Santiago, almost balanced foreign buying for the week, but a recovery followed, and prices closed for railroad stocks without change from a week ago, and for trust stocks forty-six cents lower."—*Dun's Review, July 16.*

Cereals.—"Our cereal exports still continue in excess of corresponding period of previous years, wheat and flour shipments aggregating 2,910,827 bushels, as against 2,728,642 bushels last week and comparing with 1,522,092 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,963,949 bushels in 1896, 1,652,892 bushels in 1895, and 1,873,300 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show an increase from last week, aggregating 2,822,248 bushels, as against 2,411,272 bushels last week, 2,723,510 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, 1,110,371 bushels in 1896, 885,512 bushels in 1895, and 172,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, July 16.*

General Business and Failures.—"The volume of business still exceeds that of any previous year, for the week 17.1 per cent. greater than last year, and 7.2 per cent. greater than in 1892. Money is coming into New York heavily in July, commercial loans are hard to find, and the interior is paying its debts in advance. It is to New York a revelation, to some bankers inconvenient, of the enormous prosperity attained at the West last year. Treasury receipts for bonds cause no disturbance, and the greatest foreign balances ever known give certainty that no foreign demand can disturb the market for a long time to come. Failures for the week ending July 7 were $1,854,394 in amount, $946,611 manufacturing and $899,763 trading. Failures for the week have been 215 in the United States, against 263 last year, and in Canada 23, against 27 last year."—*Dun's Review, July 16.*

Canadian Trade.—"Canadian trade is of a seasonable volume. Toronto reports a better demand for dry-goods, and that the recent frosts did little damage except to vegetables. Wool is rather flat, and prices show a declining tendency as a result of the absence of an outlet to the United States. Cotton and woolen mills are busy, and grain stocks are the smallest held in years. Cool weather has interfered slightly with the distribution of seasonable goods at Montreal. Teas are firm. Crop prospects are promising, and exports of dairy products continue heavy. Midsummer dulness is reported at Halifax, but the apple and hay crop prospects are very good. St. John, N. B., reports lumber shipments heavy, while Victoria and Vancouver report a good business doing. Business failures in the Dominion number 28, against 16 last week, 38 in this week a year ago, 33 in 1896, and 29 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings aggregate $27,641,627, a fraction of 1 per cent. larger than last week, and 21 per cent. larger than last year."—*Bradstreet's, July 16.*

PERSONALS.

THE new French military commander-in-chief, General Jamont, is a Breton by birth. He is sixty-seven years of age, and served in the Crimea, Lombardy, and Mexico. He was in Metz in 1870, and commanded the Tonkin expedition in 1885.

PUNDITA RAMABAI, the Hindu reformer who is now visiting the United States, has labored for years to improve the child-widows of her native land. Her mother was married at nine years of age to a learned Brahmin, who proceeded to teach his child-wife according to his theories of education. These deeply inculcated principles were

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transmitted to their children. They named the Pundita Ramabai after the god Rama, the incarnation of Vishnu.

ONE of the busiest men in the United States at the present time is Lieutenant-Colonel Amos S. Kimball, to whose discretion and good judgment have been entrusted the provisioning and equipping of the United States army. It is Colonel Kimball's duty to inspect and buy all sorts of supplies that an army may need, from government mules and uniforms to hospital-ships. A few days ago Colonel Kimball drew his check for $450,000 to pay for the hospital-ship *Relief*. He has purchased nearly two million dollars' worth of supplies for the Government up to date.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BERNARDO AUGUSTIN, governor-general of the Philippines, gained his experience of war in the suppression of the last Carlist rebellion in Spain. He took an active part in the campaigns which broke the power of the Carlist leaders, and won for himself the reputation of being an energetic soldier, devoted to his profession. He held several important commands, and at the close of the war had attained to the rank of general of division. At that time he was a comparatively young man; to-day he is fifty-eight years old. He was appointed governor-general of the Philippines only a few months ago.

RICHARD PEARSON HOBSON, the brave young lieutenant who took the *Merrimac* into Santiago harbor and sunk her in the face of the Spanish guns, is not a fighting officer, but an assistant naval constructor. He is twenty-eight years old, and a graduate of the Southern University of Alabama. He entered the naval service on a cruise with the squadron of evolution on the flagship *Chicago*, Admiral Walker, in the Mediterranean. In 1890 he was ordered to a special course abroad, and spent one year at the École Superieure du Mines and two years at the École d'Application du Genie Maritime, Paris, receiving a diploma of distinction at the latter institution in naval construction and on engines and hulls. He was made assistant naval constructor July 1, 1891, and was on duty at the Navy Department from January, 1894, till April, 1895, in the office of Naval Intelligence and Bureau of Construction and Repair. Among the works published by him then was a "Report on the Disappearing Gun Afloat." He was assigned to Admiral Bunce's squadron in December, 1896, and during that year was ordered to Newport News to do work in connection with the battle-ships there under construction. In the previous year he published a semi-political work entitled "The Situation and Outlook in Europe." He was counsel for Naval Constructor Bowles at the New York navy-yard before the court of inquiry investigating the installation of the turret guns of the *Puritan*. One of his many distinctions was his nomination by the Mexican Government to represent it at the trials of the Mexican cruiser *Donata Guerra*. His last assignment was to the flagship *New York*, when Sampson sailed for the West Indies. Constructor Hobson was appointed by Secretary of the Navy Herbert to represent this government during the Chinese-Japanese war with special reference to naval construction. The appointment was revoked, it being said it would unnecessarily promote him over other officers. Hobson is unmarried.

DR. CORNELIUS HERZ, who was conspicuously implicated in the Panama canal scandals, died in Bournemouth, England, the other day. He was a German by birth, a native of Worms, and 53 years old. The New York *Sun* supplies this data concerning him:

He was the eldest son of a Jewish bookbinder, who, shortly after Cornelius Herz's birth, emigrated to this country and settled in this city with his family. Herz was educated at the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, and graduated without special honors in 1864. He was sent to study medicine in Heidelberg. Later he went to Paris and became assistant house physician in the Bicêtre and in lunatic asylums at Rouen and elsewhere.

As assistant surgeon-major to Chanzy's army on the Loire in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, Herz did service at Tours and Bordeaux which won for him the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

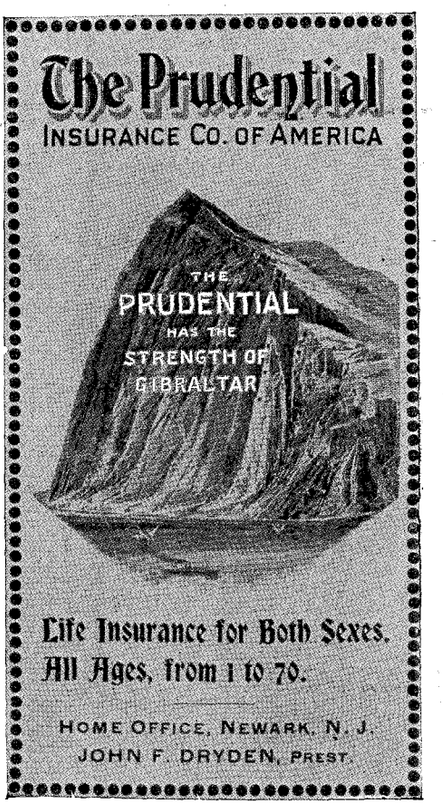
After the war Herz was at the Mount Sinai Hospital in this city. He went to San Francisco and acquired some reputation there as an electrician. Returning to Paris in 1877, Herz began his career by promoting a telephone company. He also enlisted capital in a "force motrice" of his invention, broke a gas monopoly, introduced electric lights, and organized an electrical exhibition. He also founded a magazine called *La Lumière Electrique*.

He grew both rich and influential, and was raised successively to be knight, officer, commander, and grand officer of the Legion of Honor. After holding the last place for seven years, he was cast out on suspicion of being a spy of the Triple Alliance and of Great Britain.

When in 1893 Charles de Lesseps made a clean breast of his transactions in connection with the Panama canal, Herz was accused of having received 600,000 francs, paid over by De Lesseps in 1886. The cries of "foreign Jew" and "British spy" were raised against Herz in the French Parliament and by the newspapers of Paris.

The trial of Herz began on July 27, 1894. He was then at Bournemouth, England. He had been ill, and was not expected to live. The case went against him, and two houses in Paris, the property of his wife, were ordered to be sold. Exhaustive formalities looking to extradition of the fugitive were vainly continued for several years, and Scotland Yard detectives were constantly at Bournemouth.

Herz's downfall was complete. In this country even his right to the title of "Doctor" was questioned, and various colleges disclaimed having ever given him a professional degree. In England his sympathizers said that a brilliant man had been hounded to death by the French Government, merely because of the unusual circumstance that he, tho a foreigner and a Jew, had been high in the Legion of Honor. His grasp of scientific subjects and memory for business transactions were lauded by some and scoffed at by others. Three years ago his family was said to have paid large sums to keep detectives at a distance, in order that the sick man might fancy the British guard withdrawn.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Current Events.

Monday, July 11.

Premier Sagasta and the **Spanish ministers offer their resignations.** . . . **General Miles** arrives in Cuba. . . . William Jennings **Bryan's Nebraska regiment** is ordered to join General Lee's corps at Jacksonville. . . . **Admiral Camara's ships** leave Port Said on the way back to Spain. . . . At the first conference of the American members of the **Hawaiian commission** Senator Cullom is elected chairman. . . . The Secretary of War issues orders attaching the **Hawaiian Islands** to the military department of California. . . . **Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen dies** at Washington. . . . Ex-United States **Senator O. D. Conger,** of Michigan, dies at Ocean City, Md. . . . **Elias B. Dunn,** head of the New York weather bureau, resigns. . . . The trial of United States **Senator Kenney,** of Delaware, for complicity in the robbery of the First National Bank of Dover, begins at Wilmington.

Cases of **poisoning in the French army** are charged to American canned goods. . . . An extensive **plot against the Korean Government** is discovered at Seoul.

Tuesday, July 12.

General Shafter sends the second **demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago.** . . . The **Spanish cabinet crisis** hangs fire; no one will relieve Sagasta of the premiership. . . . **Senor Du Bosc,** late secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, and **Lieutenant Carranza,** military attaché, leave Montreal after repeated and urgent requests by the Canadian Government. . . . Because of unsanitary conditions the town of **Siboney is burned** by order of General Miles. . . . **The Spanish Government issues a loan** of 500,000,000 pesetas in five per cent. treasury bonds. . . . The Secretary of War orders the **removal of all the submarine mines** in the harbors of the United States.

Rebellion in China spreads, several towns having been captured by the insurgents. . . An inquiry into the *Bourgogne* **disaster** is begun at Halifax.

Wednesday, July 13.

A further **truce** (until noon Thursday) is granted the Spanish commander at Santiago. . . . Fourteen cases of **yellow fever** are reported in General Shafter's army. . . . The Government has awarded a contract for the building of docks and a short **railroad at Santiago** to facilitate the movement of American troops. . . . Admiral Dewey reports that **a German war-ship** interfered with Aguinaldo while engaged in capturing Subig bay; the German vessel retired on the approach of American warships. . . . The National **League of Republican clubs** meets in Omaha.

The **Anglo-American League** is organized in London. Four **Italian war-ships** are on the way to Cartagena, Colombia, to seize the custom-house and force payment of the Cerruti award.

Thursday, July 14.

General Shafter announces the **surrender of Santiago** (including about one third of the province of that name) by Toral, with all his army, on condition that they be sent back to Spain. . . . **Admiral Cervera** and other Spanish officers are taken from Portsmouth to Annapolis. . . . Despatches from Honolulu announce that **Major-General Merritt** arrived there on July 5. . . . It is stated that **Lieutenant Carranza** was impersonated by some unknown man, and that he did not sail from Montreal with Senor DuBosc. . . . At the Treasury Department it is estimated that **subscriptions to the war loan** amount to $1,300,000,000. . . . The **New York elections bill** is passed by the state senate. . . . Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that **telegraphic messages** must be stamped by the sender.

The **Chinese Imperial troops are defeated** at Woo-Chow by the rebels. . . . The British Government has consented to arbitrate the boundary **dispute between Chile and Argentina** if the matter is not settled by August 15. . . . The Swiss Federal council has **prohibited the importation of American fruits.**

Friday, July 15.

The **Spanish Government** has issued a decree suspending throughout the kingdom the rights of individuals. . . . A Madrid despatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* says that the Spanish Government has decided **to sue for peace** at once. . . . About 10,000 of the Spanish troops in Santiago province are in open **rebellion against General Toral,** and have refused to lay down their arms. . . . The **fourth Manila expedition sails** from San Francisco under General Otis. . . . The President appoints the following **to be brigadier-generals of volunteers:** Wm. S. Worth, Edward P. Pearson, Emerson H. Liscum, and Ezra P. Ewers. Acting-Rear-**Admiral W. T. Sampson** is appointed commodore. . . . Col. George Stone, of California, is elected President of the **National League of Republican clubs.** . . . The Interstate Commerce commission orders an investigation (at Chicago, August 1) into the case of the **Canadian Pacific Railway,** charged with making unreasonable passenger rates in the United States. . . . **The Coshocton and Southern Railway** has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Saturday, July 16.

Admiral Cervera and his fellow officers arrive at Annapolis. . . . The cruiser *New Orleans* **destroys the Spanish gunboat** *Antonio Lopez* at San Juan, Porto Rico. . . . The steamer *Olivette* **arrives in New York** bringing the wounded from Santiago. . . . President McKinley appoints the following commissioners to meet the Canadian commission to adjust questions in dispute between the two countries: Senators Fairbanks (Ind.), and Gray (Del.), Representative Dingley Me., John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and John W. Foster, D. C. . . . N. O. Murphy is appointed governor of Arizona to succeed Myron W. McCord, resigned to accept a colonelcy in the army.

The **Wellman Arctic expedition** reaches Vardoë.

Sunday, July 17.

The **American flag is raised** over the civil government building at Santiago, and American troops take possession of the city. . . . General McKibben has been appointed **temporary military governor of Santiago.** . . . The last **cable from Santiago** is located by the anchor of the *Massachusetts* near Aguadores. . . . **General John S. Williams,** ex-United States Senator and soldier, dies at Mt. Sterling, Ky. . . . **George Alfred Pillsbury,** of "Pillsbury flour" fame, dies in Minneapolis.

The **survivors of the** *Bourgogne* arrive at Havre.

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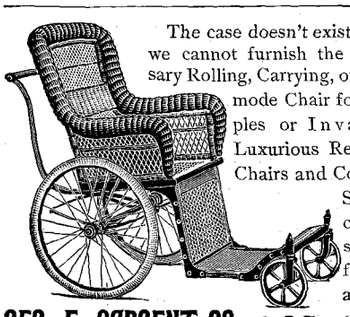

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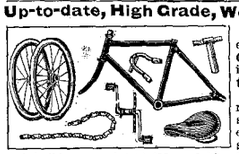

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

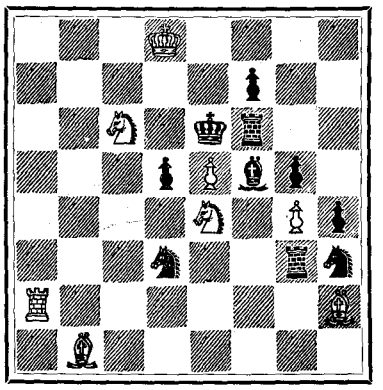
Problem 302.

BY THE "DOMINE."

Dedcated to "Happy" Bampton of the Franklin Chess Club.

(*From The Times, Philadelphia.*)

Black—Ten Pieces.



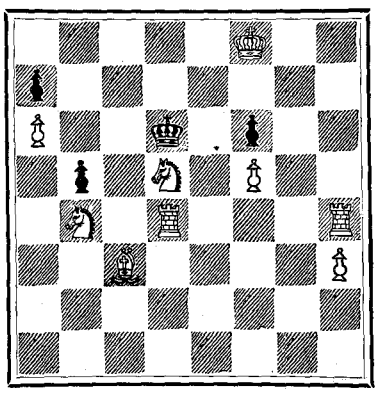
White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 303.

BY W. PAULH, BUCHAREST.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 296.

1. K—K 5 / K—Kt 3	2. K—Q 5 / K—Kt 2 (must)	3. K x P, mate	
1. ..... / K—Kt sq	2. K—K 6 dis ch / K—B sq	3. K—K 7, mate	
	2. .. ... / B—B 2	3. Q—R 8, mate	
1. ..... / K—Q sq	2. K—K 6 / K—B sq	3. K—K 7, mate	
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Q—R 8, mate	
1. ..... / B—Kt 3	2. K—K 6, dis ch / K—Q sq	3. Q—R 8, mate	
	2. ..... / K—B sq	3. K—K 7, mate	

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; "Try Again," Fairfield Center, Ind.; W. R. Ellis, Bloomfield, Neb.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.

Comments: "Good illustration of power of K, but hardly first class"—M. W. H.; "I greatly admire No. 296. The idea is a very difficult one to illustrate, and it has been done with great skill"—H. W. B.; "His Majesty, the King, Is plainly in the swing"—I. W. B.; "A smart duel between Kings"—F. H. J.; "A remarkable problem, in that the K does nearly all the moving, even to giving mate"—C. W, C.; "A fine illustration of the power of the K—a deceptive piece of work"—R. M. C.; "Unique, rather than difficult"—W. G. D.; Something like a bottled-up Santiago affair; whenever the Black K makes a dash for liberty, he is 'beached' at once"—"Try Again"; "Not a hard three-mover, but it is valuable as demonstrating the power of the King"—W. R. E.: "Pretty, but hardly a prize-winner"—Dr. R. J. M.

No. 297.

Key-move, Q—K 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. W. C., R. M. C., W. G. D., "Try Again," W. R. E., J. J.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.

Comments: "Very clever"—M. W. H.; "Brilliant, bold, and bothersome"—I. W. B.; "Easy, but not without merit"—F. H. J.; "Good"—C. W. C.; "A good conception, well developed"—R. M. C.; "Very pretty"—W. G. D.; "Although a simple two-mover, its composition is quite intricate, and a credit to the author"—T. A.; "Clever; the key-move rather difficult to discover"—W. R. E. "A beautiful problem"—F. S. F.; "Pretty, but not difficult"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Symmetrically constructed"—G. P.

Walker, Oakland, Cal., got 294 and 295.

The Correspondence Tourney.

The game published last should have been No. 70, not 69.

SEVENTY-FIRST GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

N. B. ANDERSON, Platte City, Mo. *White.*	DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE, Hayward, Wis. *Black.*	N. B. ANDERSON. *White.*	DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 P—Kt 3	R—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	24 Kt—R 4 (i)	Kt—Kt 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	25 Q—K 2	Kt—R 6 ch
4 P—Q 3 (a)	P—Q 3	26 K—B sq	B—Kt 5
5 P—Q B 3	B—Q 2	27 P—B 3	P x P
6 Q Kt—Q 2 (b)	B—K 2	28 P x P	B—B sq
7 B—R 4 (c)	Castles	29 P—B 4 (j)	Kt x P
8 Kt—B sq	Kt—Q R 4 (d)	30 P x Kt	Q x Kt
9 B—B 2	P—Q Kt 3	31 P—B 5	B—K 3
10 Kt—K 3	R—K sq	32 K—Kt 2	B x B
11 Castles (e)	K B—B sq	33 K P x B	Q—Kt 4 ch
12 R—K sq	P—B 3	34 R—Kt 3	Q x P
13 P—Q Kt 4 (f)	Kt—Kt 2	35 R—K B sq	Q—R 2
14 B—Kt 2	P—Q B 4	36 R—B 6	R—Q sq
15 B—Kt 3	P—K R 3	37 B—B sq	P—Kt 3
16 P—Q R 3	R-Q Kt sq (g)	38 Q—K 4	B x P
17 Kt—Q 5	Kt x Kt	39 B—Kt 2	R—Q 3
18 B x Kt	Q—B 3	40 B x P (k)	R x R
19 P—Q 4	Kt—Q sq	41 P—Q 6	B x P
20 P x K P	Q P x P	42 Q—R 8 ch	K—Kt 2
21 P—B 4	B—Q 3 (h)	43 B x R ch	K x B
22 R—K 3	Kt—K 3	44 R—B 3 ch	K—Kt 2
		45 Q—Q 5	B—B 4
		46 R—Q 3	P—K Kt 4
		47 Resigns.	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Some folks are afraid to give a P, even when they can get it back with a superior position.

(b) If the Ruy is of any value it is to hinder Black's development by getting an attack through his center. When the Ruy is left out, and we have a striking example of this in White's game, if helps Black's development.

(c) Another case of doing nothing.

(d) The Kt is all right where it is, and the B is in no sense dangerous. He drives it to a better place.

(e) There are players who would have tried P—Q 4.

(f) Better let his Q Ps rest for the time being, or play P—Q Kt 3, if he wants to get his Q B into play. The B—Kt 3 attempt amounts to nothing.

(g) B—K 3 looks better, altho White weakens his game by swapping Kts.

(h) A better move than winning the P.

(i) A notable example of doing what the other fellow wants you to do.

(j) Not much else after this.

(k) Sacrifice not sound.

New York State Chess Tournament.

The New York State Chess-Association will hold its 11th midsummer meeting and 31st tournament at Keuka Lake, August 8 to 13. The special feature of this meeting is the eighth annual tournament for *The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* Chess-Trophy. The trophy becomes the property of the Club, winning it three times consecutively, or five times non-consecutively. The Manhattan Chess-Club has won it three times—in '91, '94, '96. In '92, it was won by the City Chess-Club; in '93 by the Staten Island Club, and in '95 by the Metropolitan. Greater interest is given to the general tournament on account of the silver cups presented by Mrs. G. C. Farnsworth of Buffalo, and Mrs. H. D. Wright, of Gloversville. Another very interesting part of the program is the second match between teams representing New York and Pennsylvania. Each State will have a team of seven players.

The Vienna Tournament.

PILLSBURY AGAIN LEADING.

At the time of going to press we have received results of the 32d round. Pillsbury again takes the lead, being one-half point ahead. The score follows:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Alapin	17	14	Pillsbury	24½	6½
Baird	9	22	Schiffers	14½	16½
Blackburne	15½	15½	Schlechter	17	14
Burn	18	13	Showalter	11½	19½
Caro	11½	19½	Steinitz	21	11
Halprin	14	18	Tarrasch	24	7
Janowski	21	10	Trenchard	5	26
Lipke	17	14	Tschigorin	18½	13½
Marco	15	17	Walbrodt	14½	15½
Maroczy	17½	14½			

PILLSBURY BEATS THE GERMAN DOCTOR.

Comments by Richelm in The Times, Philadelphia.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3
5 Castles.	Kt x P
6 P—Q 4	P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	P—Q 4
8 P—Q R 4	

This departure from the usual P x P is Tschigorin's invention.

	8 P—Kt 5
9 P—R 5	Q Kt x P
10 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
11 Q x P	P—Q B 3
12 Kt—Q 2	Kt—Kt 4
13 B—R 4	B—Q 2
14 R—K sq ch	Kt—K 3
15 Kt—B 3	B—K 2
16 Q—Kt 4	Castles.
17 Kt—K 5	Q—B 2
18 B—B 4	B—Q 3
19 B—K Kt 3	P—K B 4
20 Q—Q sq	Kt—B 4

If P to B 5, 21 Kt x B, Q x Kt, 22 Q x Q P, etc.

21 Kt x B	Q x Kt

Again, if Kt x Kt then R—K 6. This, however, was Black's best play.

22 Q x P ch	

The kernel of Pillsbury's maneuver. White gets the exchange and two Pawns for two minor pieces and keeps Tarrasch on the defensive.

	22 P x Q
23 B x Q	B x B
24 B—B 6	B—Q 3
25 B x P ch	K—R sq
26 B x R	R x B
27 Q R—Q sq	B—B sq
28 R—Q 4	P—Kt 3
29 K R—Q sq	Kt—Kt 2
30 R—Q 7	R—Kt sq

Kt x P was a better chance.

31 K R—Q 5	K—Kt sq
32 K—B sq	Kt—B 4
33 R—R 7	R—B sq
34 P—K Kt 3	B—Kt 2
35 P—Kt 3	B—B sq
36 P—R 4	R—B 3
37 R—Q 8	R—K B 3
38 R—Q Kt 8	P—B 5
39 R—Kt 6	R—B 4
40 P—Kt 4	R—Q 4
41 K—Kt 2	R—Q 5
42 R—Kt 8	R—Q 7

The only chance of freeing his Bishop.

43 R x R	Kt x R
44 R—Kt 7	Kt—B 4
45 R x Kt P	B—Q 3
46 R—Kt 6	B—K 2
47 P—Kt 4	Kt—R 5
48 R x R P	B x P
49 R—R 8 ch	K—B 2

50 P—R 6 and Tarrasch resigned.

The passed Rook's Pawn is worth at least a piece.

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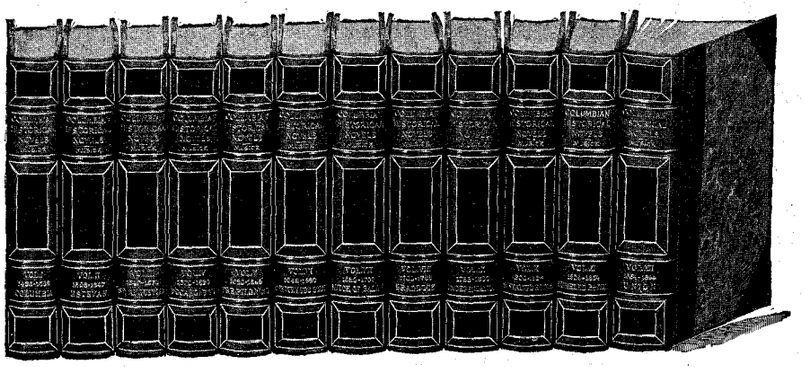

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